Volume 163 No. 25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical Liaison Setup Now Weighed by Weeks

Establishment of a Chemical Industry Council to serve as a liaison between government and the chemical industry is under active consideration by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks as part of his plan to reorganize the Department of Commerce into a "business services agency."

The council would be one of six that have been suggested in the revamping of the department and are now undergoing review by the Department of Justice. Other industries which possibly may be represented by councils in their dealings with the department are steel, electrical, pulp and paper aluminum and leather.

It is understood that in those industries where councils are set up, they will take the place of the industry advisory committee which served the government in an advisory capacity during World War II and in the defense mobilization program. However, the council would be made up of members representative of the advisory committees and the subjects they dealt with.

Justice Dept. Clearance Needed

Justice department clearance for establishment of the industry councils must be obtained because of possible conflicts with the antitrust laws. Although the petroleum industry has been represented by a council in its work with the government during both the war and in the defense program, this was the only industry so represented and the activities of the council were sharply limited to make certain that they did not transgress the Sherman and Clayton acts.

The chemical industry council would be similar in makeup to the National Petroleum Council in that it would be expected to have an elected chairman, a paid staff of employees and possibly an office in Washington, but its function would be somewhat broader.

Purpose of Council

The purpose of the council, it is understood, would be to implement the sixth point made by Secretary Weeks in his June 9 speech before the National Sales Executives (OPD, 6/15/53) on the functions of the commerce department as a "business services agency." It was this:—

"See to it that, while private business, of course, cannot dictate government policy and plans, it be placed in a position where it can effectively approve or disapprove of the implementation of such policy and plans from the standpoint of their practical workability in everyday industrial operations."

Tin Conservation Plan Put Through by ODM

To conserve tin through the increased use of electrolytic tin plate, the Office of Defense Mobilization last week revised the expansion goal for electrolytic tin plate facilities to 4,500,000 net tons of annual capacity by January 1, 1955. The initial goal announced on July 22, 1952, called for 4,100,000 net tons of capacity yearly.

The revision provides for an increase of 1,700,000 net tons over the annual capacity of 2,800,000 net tons in existence on January 1, 1950. Applications for certificates of necessity covering approximately 80 percent of the new expansion goal have been received.

General Aniline Transfer Plan Approved by Brownell

Approval has been given by Attorney General Herbert Brownell to legislation clearing the way for transfer of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, from government to private ownership, it was announced last week by Rep. Leo W. O'Brien of New York.

In a letter to the congressman, Assistant Attorney General Dallas S. Townsend, director of the Office of Alien Property, said:—

"You request to be informed of the 'position and attitude of the Department of Justice and of the Attorney General's office' with regard to this problem of the disposition of such properties as General Aniline & Film Corporation. In reply to your inquiry, I am authorized to state that the Attorney General fully agrees with you as to the desirability of disposing of the government-controlled properties such as General Aniline & Film Corporation, and that he earnestly hopes that an amendment to section 9 (a) in the sense indicated can be accomplished in the present session of congress."

The senate judiciary committee has legislation under consideration amending the trading with the enemy act under which properties involved in litigation, such as General Aniline & Film Corporation, can be disposed of and pursuant to which title claimants can avail themselves of alternate remedies believed to be constitutional.

Sulphur Offshore Legislation Routed To Senate; Approval Expected Soon

Legislation for the development of the sulphur, natural gas and oil resources of the continental shelf under the supervision of the Department of the Interior was reported favorably to the senate last week by the committee on interior and insular affairs and promptly made the unfinished business of the senate with passage hoped for at an early date.

The bill, S. 1901, by Sen. Guy Cordon of Oregon, is a modified version of a bill introduced a month ago, just after passage of the tidelands oil bill, as a second step in the program to free industry from the uncertainties of ownership and authority over the submerged resources of the country so that plans can go forward for their development.

Inclusion of provisions for leasing of the continental shelf areas for sulphur production was agreed to by the senate committee after attention had been called by the Manufacturing Chemists Association to the fact that this important resource was being overlooked in the drafting of the legislation (OPD, 6/1/53).

Terms of Senate Bill

Under terms of S. 1901 as reported, the development of the sulphur resources, as well as oil and gas, is specifically provided for. Leases for development of sulphur will require the payment of a royalty of 10 percent on the value of sulphur sold, and the leases for oil and gas require royalty payments of 12½ percent.

The bill validates the sulphur leases issued by the states prior to the supreme court decision in the Texas-Louisiana case, but provides that any rights contained in such leases shall not extend beyond the primary term of the lease or its extension unless the well is producing in commercial quantities, or drilling, well re-working, plant construction or other operations for the production of sulphur, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are being conducted in the area covered by the lease.

If sulphur is being produced in paying quantities, the rights under the lease shall continue to be maintained in accordance with the lease. If the primary term of a lease has expired prior to the effective date of the bill and oil or gas is being produced in paying quantities on that date, then such rights to sulphur as the lessee may have under such lease will continue for twenty-four months after the effective date of the act and as long thereafter as sulphur is produced in paying quantities, or drilling, well working, plant construction, or other operations for the production of sulphur as approved by the secretary are being conducted in the area covered by the lease.

Coverage of Sulphur Leases

The sulphur leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior on the continental shelf will go to persons offering the highest cash bonuses on a basis of competitive bidding. They will cover an area

—*Continued on page 75*

Factory Inspection Bill Passage By House Seen Due This Week

The factory inspection bill drawn up by the house interstate commerce committee as a substitute for the "simple" proposal advanced by the administration for nullifying the effects of the Cardiff decision on the enforcement program of the Food and Drug Administration was ordered reported to the house by the committee last week.

The next legislative step will be to apply to the rules committee for a special rule that will permit the bill to be taken up out of order in the house for passage with a limitation on debate. Should it develop that there is no opposition to the measure, however, this step may be unnecessary and the bill may be called up for passage by unanimous consent this week.

Whether opposition develops against the measure depends primarily on what the committee has to say in the formal report as interpretative of the intent of the bill's provisions. Representatives of the drug industry in Washington are withholding any formal comment on the bill until they see what is in the report. They are inclined, however, to view the action of the committee in tossing out the "simple" bill, H.R. 2769, and substituting a more comprehensive measure, H.R. 5740, with some disfavor. The body of the bill, containing the factory inspection provisions, states:—

Wording of Measure

"For purposes of enforcement of this act, officers or employees duly designated by the secretary, on presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner, operator or agent in charge, are authorized to inspect at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, such factory, warehouse, establishment or vehicle and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers and labeling therein."

About the only difference between this language and the language contained in the present law is the insertion of the word "reasonable," it is pointed out by industry representatives, and a lot depends on what congress means by the word "reasonable" as to whether the bill will be a good or a bad bill from industry's standpoint.

They insisted that this should be clearly defined in their report because what might be considered "reasonable" by the Food and Drug Administration might not be considered "reasonable" by industry. For example, FDA considers its right to examine records, complaint files, employee qualifications, etc., as within "reasonable limits" of matters to be inspected, but the industry takes the opposite view.

Only One Section Has Term

Another point raised in industry with regard to the meaning or intent of congress in the use of the word "reasonable" is that it is only in the factory inspection section of the law where this word is being inserted. The question thus raised is whether or not at some future time and under some new administrator of the act, the argument cannot be made that congress intended a liberal enforcement of the other sections of the law.

In addition to changing the language of the inspection section, the bill requires the inspector to leave a copy of his report with the owner or operator of the factory, setting forth any conditions or practices observed which in his judgment indicated that any food, drug, device or cosmetic in the establishment was prepared under insanitary conditions. A copy of the report

—*Continued on page 75*

Trade Agreements Extension Measure Approved in House

The house passed the trade agreements act extension bill (H.R. 5495) last week by a roll call vote of 363 to 35 after beating off attacks from the Democrats on increasing the membership of the Tariff Commission to seven members. The measure now goes to the senate, where early action is looked for.

In a move to speed the bill to the White House, the senate finance committee decided to dispense with public hearings and announced that it would consider written requests for amendments to the bill if they are filed by tomorrow. The committee will meet in executive session June 24 to consider the bill and propose amendments for report to the senate.

The bill:—

1. Extends the life of the trade agreements act (which expired June 12) for one year until June 12, 1954.

2. Reduces the time within which the Tariff Commission must report on investigations under the escape clause from twelve months to nine months.

3. Increases the size of the Tariff Commission from six to seven members.

4. Establishes a seventeen-man commission composed of congressmen and appointees of the President to make a comprehensive study of foreign trade policies.

As was expected, the fight on the legislation centered on the proposal for enlarging the Tariff Commission, with the Democrats leading the attack with charges that the Republicans were trying to "pack the commission" with high tariff advocates. They insisted that the intent of the commission has always been non-partisan and fact-finding.

Republicans defended the plan, however, on the grounds that since they were the party in power and therefore have to accept the responsibilities of the government, the commission should be staffed so that it can carry out the policies of the Republican administration. The Republicans also disputed Democratic claims that the commission is not a policy-making body by pointing out that under the law the commission is required to make recommendations based on its investigations. Any agency which makes recommendations, it was argued, naturally is making policy.

US Magnesium Unit Partially Leased to Spokane Concern

A major portion of the government-owned magnesium plant at Spokane, Wash., one of five such facilities recently marked for shutdown, was leased last week to the Pacific Northwest Alloys, Inc., Spokane, to make ferroalloys.

The company, a subsidiary of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation, Chicago, will pay the government a minimum rental of $158,000 a year, plus 3 percent of its gross sales up to $18,000,000 and 2 percent on gross sales above that figure. The company operated the plant for the government for the production of magnesium previously. The leasing arrangement requires that the facility be reconverted for magnesium production on short notice, should the need arise.

The government-owned quarry from which the plant was supplied with dolomite for making magnesium is not included in the lease. This will be held by the government for possible future use for magnesium production.

Tungsten Bill Passes House

The government's tungsten exploration and development program would be extended for another two years beyond its present expiration date of July 1, 1956, under terms of a bill, H.R. 2824, passed by the house June 15. The purpose of the bill is to enable the government to enter into long term-exploration contracts and provide more time for discovery, development and production from commercial workable lodes.

Controls Measure Report Vote Due in Senate Today

The senate has an agreement to vote at 3 p.m. today on the conference report on the Capehart controls bill S. 1081. Although a controversy surrounds the provisions for setting up a permanent Small Business Administration, it appeared probable that the report will be adopted and the bill will go forward to the President for his signature.

As agreed to in conference, the bill is virtually the same as that passed by the house a week ago. It provides for a two-year extension of the provisions of the defense production act for control of materials, and for continuance of loans to defense contractors. The provisions for standby controls on prices, wages and rents, which had been adopted by the senate, but rejected by the house, were likewise rejected in conference.

Synthetic Rubber Units Sale Bill Goes to House

The Shafer bill, H.R. 5728, for disposal of the government owned synthetic rubber plants has cleared the house armed services committee and may be called up for passage in the house floor this week. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee June 18.

In its amended form the bill proposes that the plants be sold to private industry by June 1, 1954. It requires that enough plants be disposed of to produce at least 500,000 long tons of general purpose rubber and 43,000 tons of butyl rubber annually and that the government immediately cease production in any unsold plants once private ownership of the other plants is established.

Provision is made for the sale negotiation to be handled by a three-member commission to be appointed by the President from private industry, and thirty days is given to congress within which to veto the sales proposal. If no action is taken by congress, the sales would then become formal.

Before reporting the bill, the committee strengthened the antitrust features to require consultation with the Attorney General at least forty-five days before completion of negotiations and to require that the Attorney General advise specifically on whether the sales would tend to create or maintain a monopoly.

During hearings before the committee, Kenton R. Cravens, administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pointed out that prospective purchasers should be given assurances in the law that they would not be threatened with antitrust suits later in the event they were the successful bidders, and the revision made by the committee is intended to carry out this recommendation.

Ammonia Plant of Allied Nitrogen Division Started

Full-scale construction work on its ammonia plant at La Platte, near Omaha, Neb., is under way, with production scheduled for the Spring of 1954, it has been announced by the nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Although the site was acquired some time ago and preliminary field work completed, active construction had been deferred pending assurance of gas supply. The Federal Power Commission recently authorized Northern Natural Gas Company, Omaha, to supply gas to the plant on an interruptible basis. While most efficient operation requires gas to be supplied on a firm basis, rather than encounter more delay the division has decided to proceed with full-scale construction. The plant, in the size for which gas supply is now assured, will produce about 75,000 tons per year of anhydrous ammonia. A large part of the ammonia will be converted into various grades of urea.

Doctors' Draft Extension Bill Up for Eisenhower Signature

The doctors' draft extension bill, H.R. 4495, was sent to the President for his signature last week upon completion of congressional action on the measure.

As finally enacted the bill retains the provisions urged by drug manufacturers that the local draft boards be allowed to defer the induction of physicians employed by private firms engaged in research or clinical work having a national importance. Just before passage, congress broadened this term to include veterinarians also.

Vinyltoluene Priced by Dow In Line With Styrene Levels

The price of the new Dow monomer, vinyltoluene, will follow the same schedule as Dow styrene, it was announced last week by Donald L. Gibb, manager of the plastics sales department, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

This price applies to limited quantities of vinyltoluene for developmental work now being supplied from pilot plant production, as well as volume production starting in early 1954 at Midland, it was stated.

Nepheline Syenite Duty Aim Of New Legislation in House

A bill has been introduced in the house by Rep. Woodrow W. Jones of North Carolina to impose an ad valorem duty of 15 percent on imports of ground nepheline syenite into the United States. The bill, H.R. 5558, was referred to the ways and means committee.

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NPA Scarce Materials List Down to Six Items

The list of scarce materials of the National Production Authority was reduced to six items last week. They are diamond grinding wheels, chromium, cobalt, columbium-tantalum, molybdenum and nickel.

The Designation of Scarce Materials No. 1 listing shows fifty-seven materials withdrawn from their previous identification as scarce materials in a list issued February 18, 1953. This extensive revision of DSM-1 reflects recent NPA decontrol action, including the revocation on May 1 of the principal inventory controls—NPA regulation No. 1 and Controlled Materials Plan regulation No. 2.

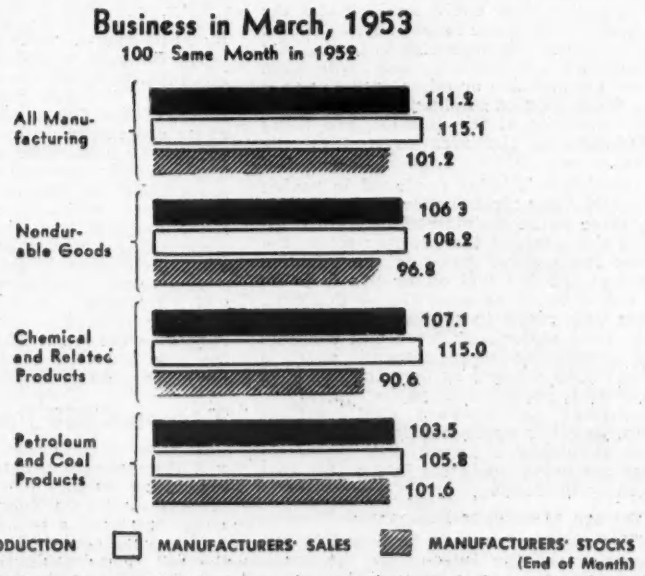
The six scarce materials remaining on DSM-1 are subject to inventory provisions of NPA orders M-80, relating to alloying materials, and M-103, covering diamond grinding wheels.

Zinc Scrap Duty Suspension Measure Introduced in House

Rep. Cecil R. King of California has introduced a bill (H.R. 5780) in the house to continue the suspension of import duties on zinc scrap until June 30, 1954. Under terms of the measure, duties would be restored on the other forms of zinc at the close of their present suspension June 30, 1953.

Alkylation Contract Signed

The military signed a contract last week with Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex., for building of facilities to produce alkylates for aviation gasoline. The contract was negotiated by the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency and the Petroleum Administration for Defense as part of the overall alkylation expansion program. The plant will be designed to make available 2,300 barrels daily of aviation gasoline.



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Price Index Down Again

The OPD price index dropped 0.06 point last week in a continuation of the recent downward trend. With the exception of the essential oils and protective coatings materials markets, most of the remaining markets registered index declines. The oils, fats and waxes market was off notably. Among items reduced were copra, greases, lard, peanut and linseed meals in addition to Brazilian castor and linseed oils. Some Carnauba wax grades were advanced. Price changes in the botanicals market were about evenly balanced in number between advances and declines. Cinnamon and clove were lower while Mexican sarsaparilla and juniper berries were higher. Propane and butane were cut in price in the petroleum derivatives market while crude oil was scheduled to be advanced today in the midcontinent area.

The drugs and fine chemicals market continued to show weakness and reductions were noted in methylisobutyl carbinol, castor beans and Chilean, crude iodine. Jade green N double paste, C. I. 1101, was lower in the coal chemicals market. Blue and white lead sulphate were raised in the protective coatings materials market as were shellac and leaded zinc oxide.

A reduction in wattle extract was the sole change noted in the textile and leather chemicals section. A slow pace prevailed in the essential oils market with the index showing an advance. Calamus oil was up while among declines were apricot kernel, cardamom and nutmeg oils. There was no price activity reported in either the heavy chemicals or agricultural chemicals market last week.

Except for nineteen changes in botanicals listed on page 57, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb. (63). white, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, calamus, $9 per lb. (50). Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 3c. per lb. (62). No. 2, 3c. per lb. Superfine, 4c. per lb. TN, 3c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 2c. per lb. (68). No. 3 ref., 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb. 50%, ⅜c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Butane, 1½c. per gal. (40).
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, ½c. per lb. (47).
Castor beans, $5 per ton (47).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (68).
Dye, Jade green N, dbl paste, C.I. 1101, 38c. per lb. (42).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (68).
Iodine, crude, Chilean, 74c. per lb. (47). dom., 54c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (68).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (68).
Oil, apricot kernel, 8c. per lb. (59). Cardamom, NF, $3 per lb. (59). Castor, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (68). Citronella, Java-type, 1c. per lb. (59). Coconut, ref., 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (68). Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68). ref., ¾c. per lb. Linseed, ½c. per lb. (68). Nutmeg, USP, EI, 25c. per lb. (59). Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (68). ref., ¾c. per lb. Sassafras, artif., 2c. per lb. (59). Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (68).
Propane, ½c. per gal. (40).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (68).
Wattle extract, East African, 17/100c. per lb. (45). South African, 17/100c. per lb.
Wax, bees crude, Central American, 1c. per lb. (68). Chilean, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 19, 1953	June 12, 1953	June 20, 1952
106.11	106.17	109.43

Copper, Cobalt Agreement Signed to Spur Production

The Export-Import Bank and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week signed agreements with the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, Ltd., of Northern Rhodesia, to assist in the expanding of copper and cobalt production.

The agreements provide for a loan up to $22,400,000 by the bank and repayment in copper and cobalt under a purchase contract with DMPA. The bank loan will be used to expand the generating and transmission facilities of the power company.

British Sulphuric Acid Operations Data Given

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering first-quarter operations of the United Kingdom's sulphuric acid industry. Data on sulphuric acid and oleum during January-March of this year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stock, January 1	30,844	39,326	70,170
Production	172,375	277,835	450,210
Receipts	35,629	15,309	50,938
Oleum feed	....	1,285	1,285
Adjustments	—128	—114	—242
Use	111,317	105,431	216,748
Shipments	100,986	195,607	296,593
Stock, March 31	26,417	32,603	59,020
Total capacity represented	200,420	334,950	535,370
Percentage production	86.0%	82.9%	84.1%

Data on raw materials used in sulphuric acid production follow in tons:—

	Stock Jan. 1	Receipts	Use	Stock Mar. 31
Pyrites	127,958	71,798	69,570	130,762
Spent Oxide	238,049	65,281	71,893	214,597
Sulphur and H_2S	62,185	55,178	67,347	51,327
Zinc concentrates	78,670	48,595	41,019	86,246
Anhydrite	515	50,048	50,013	550

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum by trade uses in the United Kingdom during January-March follows in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4:—

Accumulators	2,550
Agricultural purposes	523
Bichromate and chromic acid	2,810
Bromine	3,196
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	2,032
Copper pickling	982
Dealers	2,623
Drugs and fine chemicals	3,127
Dyestuffs and intermediates	14,330
Explosives	7,175
Export	668
Glue, gelatin and size	98
Hydrochloric acid	13,605
Hydrofluoric acid	2,766
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	24,629
Leather	1,024
Lithopone	1,880
Metal extraction	981
Oil refining and petroleum products	16,467
Oils (vegetable)	2,793
Paper, etc.	976
Phosphates (industrial)	310
Plastics, not otherwise classified	4,304
Rayon and transparent paper	37,652
Sewage	2,967
Soap and glycerin	7,370
Sugar refining	152
Sulphate of ammonia	75,075
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	6,057
Sulphate of magnesium	1,141
Superphosphates	133,312
Tar and benzol	4,818
Textile uses	5,490
Titanium oxide	32,166
Unclassified	31,006
Total	467,055

Niacin, Niacinamide Output Under Way at Reilly Tar

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has started to produce niacin USP and niacinamide USP. In presenting these two vitamin compounds made from Reilly's own starting materials the company is taking a step further into the drug industry, it was pointed out.

Calco Sales Appointee

Harry O. Stark has been named domestic sales manager of the pharmaceutical department of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Stark, formerly manager of the Chicago office, succeeds W. O. Brewer, who has reached retirement status and is being retained as a consultant to the department. The new appointee has been with Calco since 1945 and opened the Chicago branch in 1951.

Grace Names Skinner Nitrogen Plant Engineer

Loren C. Skinner has been named chief engineer of Grace Chemical Company's $19,000,000 nitrogen plant now under construction near Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Skinner was formerly chief of the engineering and design department of the Bureau of Mines' synthetic fuels demonstration plant in Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. Skinner will be responsible for all phases of maintenance and for future plant design and construction at Memphis. He has been associated with the oil refining industry in Texas, Kentucky, Ohio and Oklahoma.

Ferro Corp. Elects Marks To New Vice-Presidency

Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected Harry T Marks to the new office of administrative vice-president. Mr. Marks, vice-president in charge of foreign operations since 1950, joined the Canadian subsidiary of the concern in 1933. He was shifted to Cleveland in 1936 and sent to Brazil in 1937, where he became managing director of Ferro-of-Brazil. He returned to Cleveland, becoming managing director of the Ferro international division.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress has its eye on July 31 as the termination date of the present session, and the chances are looking better every day that these hopes will be realized. Of course, it will mean dumping several bills which previously had been scheduled for enactment this year, but that is always the case as few congresses have ever passed all the legislation set out for consideration at the start of the session.

Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills and the foreign aid bills, most all of the other bills of a "must" character are well on their way to enactment. These include the bill for disposal of the synthetic rubber plants; for development of resources of the continental shelf; extension of the trade agreements act; customs simplification; and factory inspection.

The two most prominent measures which most likely will be put off until a later session are the amendments to the Taft-Hartley act and the Hawaiian statehood bill. Opposition to the latter centers chiefly in the Southern bloc in the senate which seems to have the bill pretty well bottled up in committee. As for the Taft-Hartley act amendments, it seems most unlikely that they can be passed this sesssion because of the inability of the parties involved to come to any kind of an agreement on a bill.

As to the matter of taxes, it appears to be touch-and-go whether a bill will be passed—either the bill for continuation of the excess profits tax, or the Reed bill for terminating the emergency increases on individual income taxes.

Tax Plan for Little Business

The small business committee of the senate has devised a tax plan of its own for the benefit of little business which it hopes to tack on any tax bill that might come before the senate that doesn't provide substantial relief for little business. The plan was drawn up after extensive hearings and investigation and disclosed in detail a few days ago by Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey who conducted the studies.

This is what the committee wants done:—In any extension of the excess profits tax, there be a provision exempting any firm earning $100,000 or less from payment of the excess profits tax; a loosening of treasury policies of depreciation allowances to enable industries trying to get started to have a little better break under the tax laws than their established competitors; shift the burden of proof to the treasury on "unreasonable" accumulations under section 102; raise the surtax exemption to $50,000 or $100,000; and modify the inheritance provisions to soften the impact of death levies on small businesses.

The committee's viewpoint is that the federal tax structure is choking our free enterprise system in a deadly stranglehold. The committee was "shocked by the evidence it has received concerning the

—*Continued on page 30*

SCI American Section Elects Lauren Hitchcock

Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, president of National Dairy Research Laboratories, Inc., Oakdale, N. Y., has been elected honorary chairman of the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry, for the year 1953-1954. The announcement was made by the retiring chairman, Harry B. McClure, executive vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York.

Other officers elected were:—Honorary vice-chairman, Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-president, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York; honorary treasurer, Cecil L. Brown, assistant manager of research and development, Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J.; honorary comptroller, Robert Heggie, director of research, American Chicle Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; honorary secretary, Anthony L. Carrad, vice-president, Imperial Chemical Industries (New York) Ltd., New York.

Members of the executive committee

Lauren B. Hitchcock

elected for three years include:—Robert M. Burns, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; Paul D. V. Manning, International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation., Chicago; Monroe E. Spaght, Shell Oil Company, New York; John M. Tinker, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Others who continue as members of the executive committee are:—Bradley Dewey, jr., Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Ray P. Dinsmore, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; W. W. Duecker, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York; Albert L.

—*Continued on page 74*

Hormone Marketing Plans Reported by Pfizer, Syntex

Plans to market a line of steroid hormone products both in bulk and finished package form have been announced by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and by the Syntex organizations of Mexico and Puerto Rico. The new line of steroid products will be added by Pfizer to its present line and sold as a specialty group to be known as "Pfizer Syntex Products".

Syntex S. A. is a major producer in Mexico City of bulk hormones and steroid intermediates made from vegetable root sources. Pfizer is a producer and marketer of antibiotics, but has not heretofore produced or marketed steroid hormone products.

According to Dr. I. V. Sollins, president of Chemical Specialties Company, New York, which had heretofore distributed in bulk the products of the Syntex organization, the marketing organization of Pfizer, both in the domestic and foreign fields, will improve upon Syntex past arrangements for the distribution of its products in bulk and will provide a new outlet for Syntex large-scale production by entering the pharmaceutical field. It was emphasized by John E. McKeen, president of Pfizer, that his company would supply the pharmaceutical industry with steroid hormones in bulk form.

Among the new compounds which it is expected will be ready for marketing in the near future is hydrocortisone. Both Syntex and Pfizer plan to expand their research programs in the chemical and microbiologic fields in order to produce the newer steroid hormones more rapidly and in greater quantities than have hitherto been available. Pfizer will immediately replace Chemical Specialties in the marketing of bulk hormone products. An announcement of Pfizer's marketing of a packaged line of hormone products will be made in the near future, it was said.

Fertilizer and Lime Spending by US Set

The expenditure of upwards of $50,000,000 by the federal government for fertilizer and lime for the 1954 farm crops appeared assured last week when the senate concurred with the house in voting an appropriation of $195,000,000 for soil conservation benefit payments next year. The fund is contained in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which was passed and sent to conference to iron out differences between the two houses in the measure. Since the senate and house are in agreement on the $195,000,000 figure, it will not be disturbed by the conferees.

The appropriation of $195,000,000 for soil conservation payments is $55,000,000 more than the budget bureau and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had recommended to congress for this purpose. The current year's fund is $250,000,000. Secretary Benson had proposed the $110,000,000 reduction because he hoped to cut out payments for the so-called recurring type of soil conservation practices, such as liming and fertilization, and limit the program to the permanent soil rebuilding practices, such as terracing, drainage ditches, etc.

The secretary proposed to permit payments for fertilizer and lime only for first time uses, but the senators in the east rebelled claiming that the soil conservation program of the department would then be limited for all practical purposes to the western states where most of the money is spent for the permanent type practices. They pointed out that eastern states contain the older farming type practices. They pointed out that that eastern states contain the older farming areas where soil improvement probably is needed as much as anywhere.

The amount provided in the bill for soil benefit payments is a lump sum and no provision is made for dividing it between the permanent and recurring types of practices. However, members of the senate in the debate emphasized that they expected the secretary to follow substantially the same program that is being followed this year.

Before the $195,000,000 figure was agreed to, the senate adopted an amendment offered by Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia increasing the fund to $225,000,000. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 to 36, but later the senate reversed itself and eliminated the Russell amendment by a vote of 38 to 38.

Vitamin B_{12} From Sludge Planned by Chicago Concern

The Milwaukee Sewerage Commission and the Vern E. Alden Company, Chicago engineers, have entered into an agreement that will put them in the vitamin business. Under an exclusive contract with the commission, the Chicago engineering firm will produce vitamin B_{12} concentrate from "Milorganite," which is the dried and disinfected sludge from the Milwaukee municipal sewerage disposal plant and was coined from the words "Milwaukee organic nitrogen."

J. F. Friedrick, chairman of the sewerage commission, and Robert E. Zinn, senior chemical engineer for Alden, said in the joint announcement that the vitamin B_{12} concentrate first produced would be marketed as a supplement to animal and poultry feeds.

The agreement provides that Alden shall at once build a pilot plant to double check on the patented process developed by the commission's research consultants for extraction of the valuable vitamin concentrates from "Milorganite". Plans for such a plant have been under way since April, 1952, it was disclosed. It will be built in the Chicago area within sixty days and operated for three months to extract the vitamin on a small scale at a cost of about $25,000. The commission will supply the pilot plant with forty to ninety tons of "Milorganite" for processing. After sufficient vitamin B_{12} concentrate has been produced at the pilot plant, Alden will demonstrate it to potential users and make a market survey.

Int. Nickel of Canada Makes Gordon Vice-Pres., Manager

J. Roy Gordon has been elected vice-president and general manager of Canadian Operations of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., succeeding the late R. Leslie Beattie. Mr. Gordon had been an assistant vice-president since December, 1947, and in 1952 was appointed assistant general manager of the company's Canadian operations under Mr. Beattie.

Your customers will want this Pail Closure

YOUR customers will want the *American Flange Pail Closure* —the combination that:

has a strong rigid spout—either polyethylene or metal—which hooks and directs flow into opening and easily supports the pail while pouring . . .

easily opens and sets up for use . . .

gives customers multiple re-uses of the container.

And the American Flange Pail Closure gives your product protection from tampering, leakage and seepage.

Tamper-Proof Seal is crimped securely over screw cap. Seal is easily removed by just lifting tab and tearing along scored lines. Cap is then unscrewed and spout reversed for pouring. Large nozzle for re-filling.

Reversible spout makes handling easy both in shipping and stacking containers.

For tight-head or open head containers—3½ to 12 gallon capacity—22 to 26 gauge.

The American Flange Pail Closure complies with I. C. C. and C. R. C. specifications.

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INTERCHANGEABLE SPOUT
Use the spout best suited to the product shipped

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Association Meetings

This Week

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 27.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28-July 3.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 9.

Brewers Yeast Tariff Reclassification Weighed

The Bureau of Customs announced last week that it has a proposal under consideration to change the classification of non-debittered dried brewers yeast, which is imported into the United States, and extended a thirty-day invitation to interested parties to file their objections.

Under the uniform classification practice followed at all ports of entry, this material has been classified under paragraph 1669 of the tariff act of 1930 as a crude drug entitled to entry free of duty, or under paragraph 34 as an "advanced" drug subject to duty of 10 percent ad-valorem.

The proposal is to classify the material as "yeast" under paragraph 1558 on which a duty of 10 percent is imposed on "all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for" and on which a duty of 20 percent is imposed on "all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for."

NFA Told Now Is Time to Press For Fertilizer Market Expansion

With farm income on the decline, the time has come for the fertilizer industry to make a major effort to increase the size of its total market, Louis Ware, chairman of the board of the National Fertilizer Association, declared last week. Mr. Ware, who is president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, addressed NFA's twenty-eighth annual convention, held June 15 to 17 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mr. Ware pointed out that this is a period of deep concern for the fertilizer industry, which situation stems from three main causes:—(1) War uncertainty—whether there will be continued small war, big war, just cold war, or the hoped-for peace; (2) the changed government in Washington having a more realistic approach to farm subsidies, surpluses and such problems, and (3) the continued expansion and changes in the plant food industry.

"Regarding the first and most important," he said, "the possibility of war or peace overshadows all other considerations when trying to forecast our markets ahead. That, of course, is true of our whole economy and it is an uncertainty that will most likely be with us for a long period. It seems certain we are faced with large military expenditures for many years and with that a high rate of industrial activity and employment.

Change in Washington Cited

"The change in Washington is, in my opinion, to the liking of most business men," Mr. Ware continued. "The fertilizer industry welcomes and supports the corrections of the many government agricultural operations that have been unsound. Sufficient time must be allowed, however, and corrective measures should not be made so fast that the agricultural industry will be made to suffer a private depression. It is encouraging to note the concern of the President and others in government in that respect. In fact, there never was a time when an understanding of the need for preserving a degree of prosperity on the farms was more prevalent in our government and when the farmer had a stronger voice in matters affecting new legislation or changes in governmental operations.

"Concerning the great changes in the plant food industry, you are familiar with the expansion during recent years and the present projected growth. Many large nitrogen plants have been built, there are two new potash mines with other expansion in the potash field being planned, the phosphate mining plants have been enlarged and there is greatly increased production capacity of multiple superphosphate, either already completed or being planned. Also large plants are being built to produce high analysis fertilizers.

USDA's 1951 Predictions

"Much of this expansion was planned in 1951 and urged by the United States Government. At that time the Department of Agriculture, basing their figures on a nationwide survey and allowing for the increased population and continued advances of technological usage on the farm, predicted there would be required by 1955, 56 percent more nitrogen, 65 percent more P_2O_5, and 58 percent more K_2O. Encouragement in the form of tax concessions was granted to induce this expansion.

"In the fertilizer expansion now in progress and projected between the years 1951 and 1955, private industry is investing some $600,000,000 of its own capital. These new facilities will be capable of producing $700,00,000 worth of additional fertilizers. In other words, in order to provide a farmer with $100 worth of additional fertilizer someone has to invest $86 in new plant and equipment."

Noting that the current farm situation is not as good as during recent years, Mr. Ware reported that farm exports are down 30 percent and that the average prices received by the farmer for his produce are down 17 percent from 1951. He went on to say that during the year quantities of foreign nitrogen have been offered, potash imports have increased and it is likely that offerings of fertilizer materials from abroad will continue to move up.

Farm Income Seen Declining

Although there may be a turn in the situation, he asserted, "it is a fact that there is now a leveling off or downturn in farm income." Fertilizer sales could normally be expected to follow this trend, he said. However, he added, there is a way out for the industry—a stepped-up selling effort. "If we lessen our efforts to promote greater uses of fertilizer or if we drift into bad business practices," he warned, "the industry's present well being could soon be wasted and our outlook turned downward."

"The future for agriculture was never more secure and full of promise," True D. Morse, under Secretary of Agriculture, told NFA. The solid future for agriculture, he said, is based primarily on the rapid population upsurge in the United States—159,000,000 people now and no end to the increase in sight. "The Census estimates 190,000,000 population by 1975," he went on. "Within five years the greatly increased number of children born during the war period will begin having children, which may speed up the population upsurge even more."

Production Record Reviewed

Despite the fact that farmers have to keep pace in output with this growing population, Mr. Morse admitted that farm production has leveled off. "For the past five years," he pointed out, "there has been little increase despite record high prices of farm products and regardless of generally favorable weather for crops." With most of our good land plowed up for more than thirty years, he said, the stress now is on more efficient farming. This is especially true now that there is a cost-price squeeze on farm products, he added.

The secretary cited fertilizer as "one of the most dependable ways to cut costs and increase profits." He declared that fertilizer companies and their dealers have a widening opportunity opening up for them in the period immediately ahead. "It will take more effective sales campaigns and more able salesmen to help induce farmers to buy all the fertilizer they should use," he stated. "Sound selling should be geared accurately to the needs of each farmer based on his crops, types of soils and climate. Such a program, while maintaining or increasing the fertilizer business, will also be a valuable service to the farmer customers. Fertilizer production must continue to expand if farmers are to be able to get all they should use to get higher crop-yields."

Confidence Based on 10 Factors

Farmers can look to the future with confidence, Mr. Morse said in conclusion. This confidence, he stated, is based on the following ten factors:—

"1. Abundant production gives opportunities to expand markets both at home and abroad. 'Surpluses' should be dealt with as opportunities—not problems.

"2. The rapid population growth in the United States and for the world is developing more and more pressure for food—and ever a more desperate cry for food from hungry and starving people.

"3. Farm production increases have slowed down.

"4. A high level of employment and confidence in the economy will help maintain farm prosperity.

"5. Congress will improve the governmental farm programs—there will be major progress building on the experience of past years.

"6. We believe that farm prosperity can be achieved without war, artificial inflation, and other destruction.

"7. The cost-price squeeze can be met by all segments of the agricultural industry working together—assuming we have sound governmental programs.

"8. There is no substitute for a good job of farming—efficient farmers will continue to prosper.

"9. Costs of production can be cut. Use of more fertilizer is an example of what can be done.

"10. Industries which promote more efficient farm operations, through their sales and purchase programs, help insure future farm prosperity."

Developments in Washington

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, majority leader in the house, gave an informal talk on the developments in Washington under the new administration. He pointed out that the Republicans have set as their goals: "Cutting the cost of government, bringing the budget into balance and getting the taxes down out of the stratosphere—in that order." The administration, he said, is now tackling its most difficult assignment—cutting the cost of government.

Rep. Halleck declared that the new administration is making great strides in fulfilling its promises of economy, and that even more progress would be made along these lines. He scouted the claim

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Drug Parley Agenda Shaped by Bar Ass'n

The program for the annual meeting of the division of food, drug and cosmetic law of the American Bar Association, which will be held at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25 and 26, has been announced.

The meeting will open with introductory statements by James M. Best, general counsel for Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, and secretary of the division, and by David F. Cavers, associate dean of Harvard Law School. Addresses on the food, drug and cosmetic law will be given by Charles W. Crawford, commissioner of food and drugs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and by C. A. Morrell, director of the food and drug divisions in the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

Goodrich, Klinger Speakers

Observations on the food, drug and cosmetic act will be presented by William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and by Tobias G. Klinger, formerly assistant United States attorney for the southern district of California.

Fred Bartenstein, attorney for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will present a paper on "Civil Service Status of the United States Food and Drug Administration" and Edward Brown Williams, of Washington, D. C., will speak on "New Products for Old Uses—A Point of View."

Levy Second Day Speaker

The following day Maurice W. Levy, attorney for Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., will present a paper on "A WHO International Pharmacopoeia," following which Dr. Howard L. Stier, director of the division of statistics of the National Canners Association, will speak on "Use of Modern Statistical Methods in Regulatory Activities." John D. Conner, of Washington, D. C., will present a paper on "Administrative Procedure Under Miller Bills to Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act."

This will be followed by a panel discussion on the imitation jam decision under the food, drug and cosmetic act. Participating will be:—George Faunce, jr., general counsel of the Continental Baking Company, New York; John B. Martin, general counsel of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey Ice Cream Manufacturers Association, and Marion R. Garstang, general counsel of the National Milk Producers Association. A discussion period will follow.

ACS Regional Conclave Chairmanship to Hopper

T. H. Hopper will be general chairman of the regional conclave of the American Chemical Society, to be held in New Orleans, La., at the Jung hotel on December 10 through 12.

The conclave is a combination of the southwest and southeastern ACS regional meetings. It is planned particularly for the chemists and the chemical industry in the area extending from the Carolinas to Texas. The appointment of Mr. Hopper was announced by James A. Kime, chairman of the Louisiana section of ACS, the host group in New Orleans. Mr. Hopper is head of the analytical, physical-chemical, and physics division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

Defense Construction Work Continuity Assured by NPA

The National Production Authority last week acted to assure the continuity of defense construction projects initiated under revised CMP regulation 6, which is being revoked July 1, 1953.

Direction 2 to DMS regulation 2, issued June 15, provides that any authorized construction schedule issued under revised CMP regulation 6 bearing a program identification consisting of the letter, A, B, C, D or E and a digit, shall have the same status under DMS regulation 2. This will validate defense construction projects authorized under the revoked regulation for purposes of the Defense Materials System.

Export Curbs Extended to '56

The export control extension bill was signed into law June 18 by President Eisenhower. Under existing law, controls over exports and the restrictions on shipments of strategic and critical materials to Communist areas would have ended June 30. The bill continues the controls in effect until June 30, 1956.

Productions Available from CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98°
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10° 20° 25° 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Chromic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)
Phosphoric 75% Food Grade
85% N. F. Grade

ALKALIES

Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

—99.9%

PHOSPHATES

Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

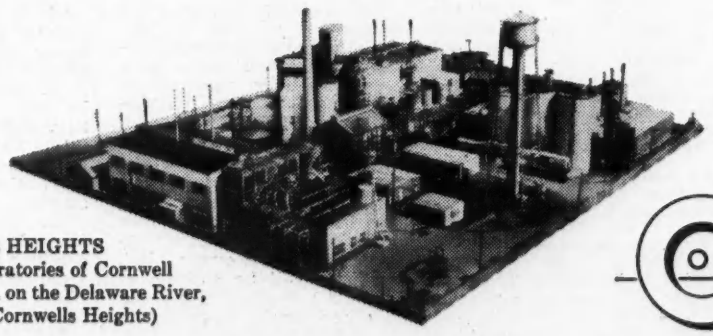
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms works lb. 40 —
over 92.5 C., m.p. bbls., dms., works lb. .41 .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 .1435
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1200

Acetaldol (see Airfol).

Acetanilide tech bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- .29
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- .30
smaller lots lb 30½ —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 .84

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib dms. c.l dlvd. lb 73 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb 74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide fib dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd lb 78 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼ .11¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb 08½- .10

Methyl (see MI)

Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb .45 —
t.c.l. works lb 47 —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 1.17

Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.35 1.85
tech. dms. t.c.l. works lb 75 —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
t.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½ —
t.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 5.50 —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 11 70 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 12 45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP dms. works 100 lbs 15 00 -16 00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs 24 00 -25 00
tech., dms, c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 -12 50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 11 00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib, dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic NF bbls frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub bbls lb 2 10 - —
tech. bbls., frt equald lb 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21 35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21 75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys, c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls, dms, 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.172.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.146.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.196.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.147.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.171.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.152.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.126.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.176.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric 99% dms, c.l., works, lb 34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 34½- —
tankcars, works lb. 32½ —
Cacodylic bots lb 10 50 13 00
Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4 00 4 75
Capric, dms lb .26¼ .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .24¾- .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 1 75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ .36
Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb .2[illegible] —
Chlorosulphonic dms c.l. frt. equald lb. .0465- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd, gran, fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
USP gran, fine gran, dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26½
tankcars lb. .23½- —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .96 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .93 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 .75
tanks same basis gal. .53 —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib, dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech, bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
orat. fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib, cns, kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- —
t.c.l., works lb. .145 .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
t.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic NF VII bbls, 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls, frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys lb. .17½ —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib, dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.96 s.g, cbys lb 2.07 - —
1.70 s.g cbys lb 2.98 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb 07 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 38 —
Isonicotinic 100 lb fib dms, works lb 8.00 —
Lactic, USP, dms, works 100% lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb .305 .3890
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb 100% lb .22¼ .22¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb .3815 —
tech., 22% bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7 20 12.20
44% bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs 11.45 11.95
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 11 85 12 50
NF 85% cbys lb .85 .88
Laurent's bbls lb .60 .67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38¾- .40
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020- .2070
water-white, dms lb. .2320- .2370
Maleic, cryst, powd, dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech, dms lb. .56 —
Mandelic NF dms, 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic dms, c.l., and truckloads, works lb .78 —
less than truckload works lb .76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
56.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½- .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
		ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles			refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w.	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms, works lb 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb 92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
tech., dms. 1,000-lb lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms. smals lb .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 —
l.c.l., works lb .263 —
tanks, works lb. .19 .243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
works gal. .36 - —
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .10½- .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb 62 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald lb .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms, c.l., works works lb 16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms, c.l., works lb 44½ —
l.c.l. works lb 45 .47
tanks, works lb .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis, herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms, lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Agaric, white, bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony, herb, bls lb 25 .30

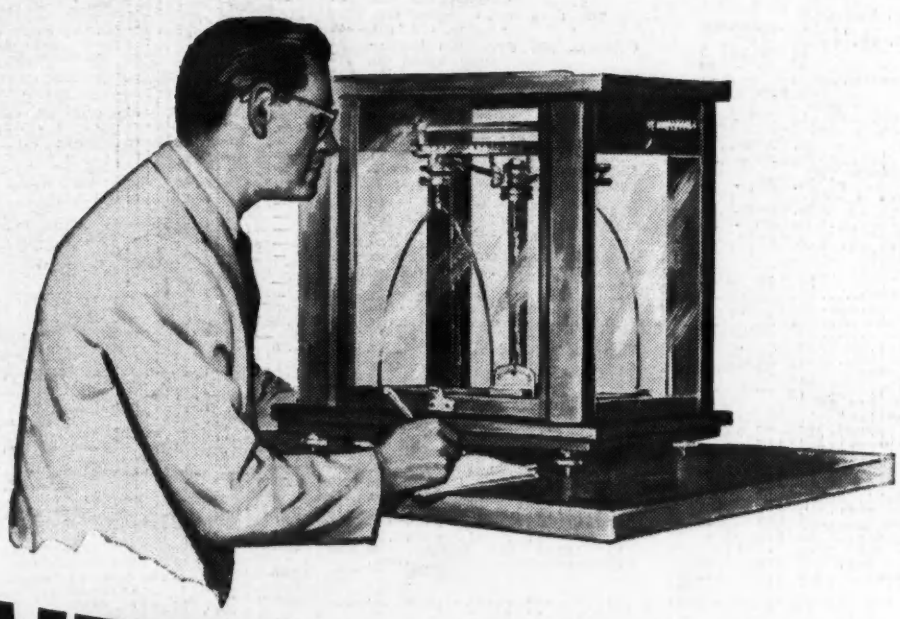
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.50 - 2.52
powder, bbls lb. 2.54 - 2.56
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .24 - —
tanks frt. alld E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms, c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 .79
tech., dms, dlvd works .47½ .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85% dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .78 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary, solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29¼
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —



WEIGHING THE DOT OVER THE i

ON THE WORLD'S MOST SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL BALANCES A PENCIL-DOTTED i IS SHOWN TO WEIGH A SMALL FRACTION OF A GRAIN MORE THAN AN UNDOTTED ONE!

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C. P. • AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE • ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T. R. 590

Considering that there are 7000 grains to the pound, these balances approach the absolute in accuracy.

Publicker's methods of maintaining purity of product and uniformity of quality are also extremely precise, and we have seen this precision benefit our customers' products and profits. A trial will prove we can serve you equally well.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. .....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.13 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. .....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equalid lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equalid.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works .....gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. .....kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. .....kilo.225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.... lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, 6b., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
283 400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ..lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. alld. ... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms .... lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l .....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less .....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs....lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs .....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .17 - .18
3 .....lb. .17 - .19
4 .....lb. .20 - .21
5 .....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works. ton.84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis .ton.86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .36 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works... ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l .....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .35½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. .....lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls .... lb .38 - .39
dms. .... lb .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots..... lb. 4.26 - 4.36
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ..ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.31.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms.....lb. .26½- .31

Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.....ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .70
Persulphate, kgs..... lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton.50.00 -54.50
bulk, works ..... ton.47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works lb. 07½ .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works.ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton.180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.90

OUTSTANDING

FEATURES

OF ORONITE'S DRY AND LIQUID SURFACTANTS

Better D-40—flakes, granules or powder

High Detergency
Rapid Wetting
Thorough Emulsification
Excellent Dispersion
Fast Penetration
Stability in Solution

Compare new, better D-40 for efficiency and performance—you'll agree there just isn't a better all-around surfactant. Economical D-40 is almost odorless, has a whiter white color, is caking resistant, has high foam stability in presence of grease. Oronite's higher active D-60 is also better than ever.

New liquid Dispersant NI-W

Low Sudsing
Easy Rinsing—No Residue
Fast, Thorough Wetting
Exceptional Detergency
Neutrality and Stability
Solubility and Dispersibility
Compatibility *with Anionic and Cationic Compounds*

New water-soluble Dispersant NI-W is a clear, light-colored nonionic surfactant. It is both heat and chemically stable—effective in hard or soft water. Very adaptable for manufacture of economical, high-quality formulations. Its new companion product, Dispersant NI-O, is an outstanding emulsifier for water-in-oil emulsions.

Contact nearest Oronite office for product data and samples.

The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS 1, TEXAS

2610

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biphenyl

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .22
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .20
Salt, dms., frt allo lb. .30 —
Anise, Balkan, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .95 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - —

Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cybs., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF dms lb 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .17 - .18
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't. lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07¼

Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, cl., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, blacs, seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs, c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —

Asphalt Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- .0090
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25¼
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32¼
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78¼- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

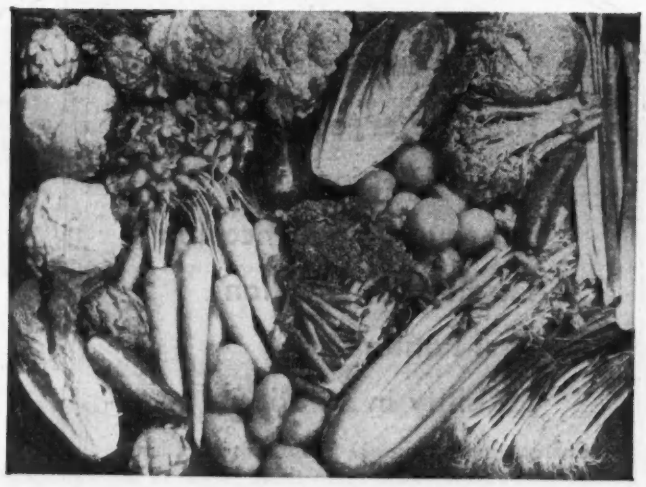
from arid wastes...

CHEMICALS FOR BUMPER CROPS

The American Potash plant at Trona, in the midst of the California desert area, is situated beside a vast stockpile of raw chemicals essential to agriculture. Under the brand names of *Trona* and *Eston* these chemicals in processed and refined forms, are playing an ever increasing part in growing better and bigger crops. Trona Potash is an essential element in mixed fertilizers. Trona Borax is used to correct soil deficiencies. Eston products include fumigants, defoliants, insecticides and herbicides.

In preparing soil, fertilizing plant growth and protecting it from the attack of destructive insect life, American Potash makes a vital contribution to the greatest industry of all—agriculture.

You can buy Trona-Eston agricultural chemicals with confidence—they are *proved* by many years of research and field usage.



AMERICAN POTASH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

ESTON BRAND		TRONA† BRAND
ALKRON* (parathion formulations)	ESTONOX* (toxaphene formulations)	Muriate of Potash
BROMOFUME* (soil fumigants)	TETRON* (Tetraethyl pyrophosphate formulations)	Sulphate of Potash
ESTOMITE* (residual type miticide)	TUMBLEAF† (defoliants)	Borax, Technical
ESTONATE* (DDT dust concentrates and emulsified solutions)	TUMBLE-WEED† (herbicides)	Sodium Pentaborate
		TRONABOR* Pentahydrate
		Borax (crude)

*Trade Mark Registered †Trade Mark American Potash & Chemical Corp.

TRONA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS — ESTON CHEMICALS

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

Offices • 3030 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California
122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

• ESTON CHEMICALS DIVISION
3100 East 26th Street, Los Angeles 23, California

Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California

Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, ashydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs., l.c.l. ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .23

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l. works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls lb .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe dry, by-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 6.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same oasis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss. N C., S C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1 6c higher, Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago

Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb 11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Bones, raw bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

Borax, tech., powder, 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, crs lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms. lead-lined dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, crs., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, crs., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, crs., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, crs., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —

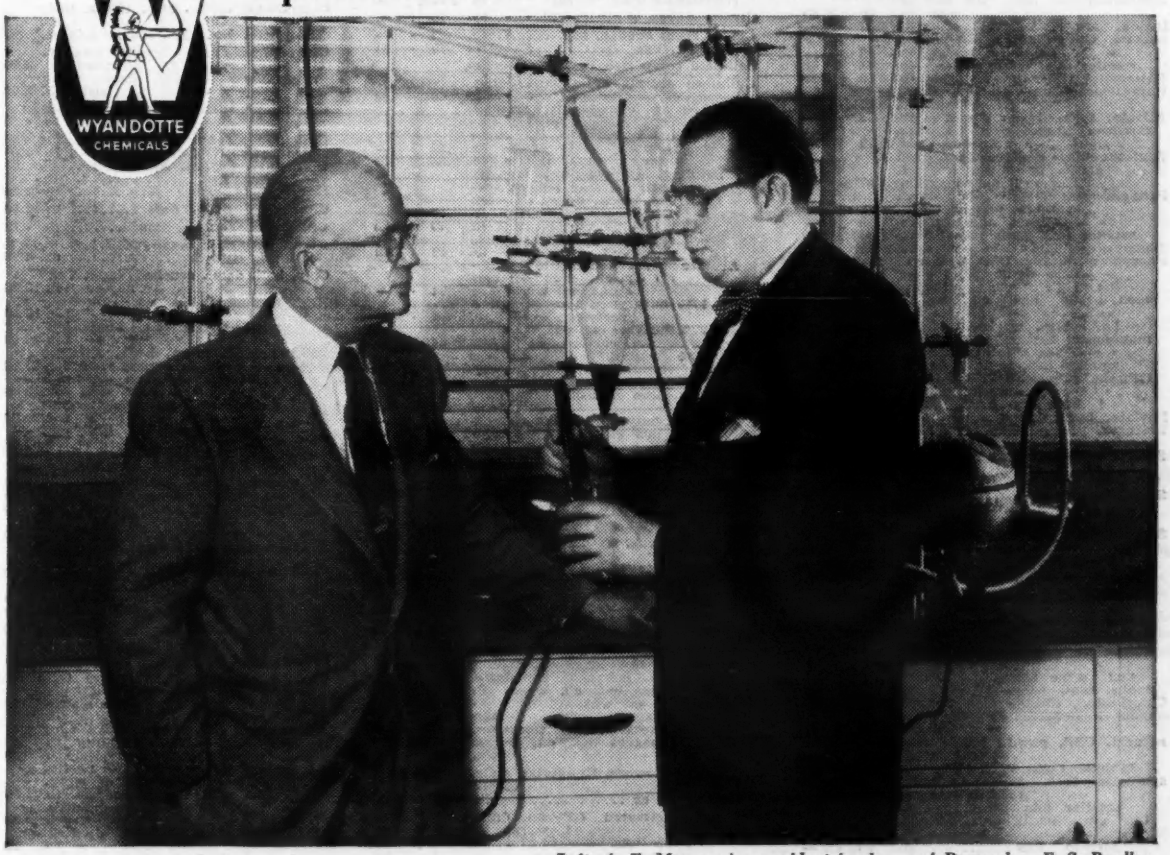
Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .16¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine crs., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, crs., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .16 - .23
Berries bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).

Butyl, aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb 33 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb 39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono, Di or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

Dependable Source of Chemical Raw Materials



Left, A. E. Moore, vice president in charge of Research — F. S. Bradley, Chief Chemist, The R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Hollingshead Grows with Chemistry ...praises Wyandotte Service

Hollingshead Corporation makes everything from car polishes to cocoons for sealing off unused shafts of coal mines . . . is the world's largest manufacturer of automotive chemical products.

Most of their wide range of products is based on chemical formulas. In fact, so important are chemicals to Hollingshead and to all industry that an important concept in Hollingshead's philosophy of business is: "From now on, the mechanical age will simply be a tool with which the chemical age will go forward."

In speaking of Hollingshead's many activities, A. E. Moore, vice president in charge of Research, said: "We have more than 1,000 active formulas. All of our products are made under rigid methods of quality control.

"For many years, Wyandotte Chemicals has been an important source of supply for us. Currently, we are using Wyandotte KREELON*, Caustic Soda, Bicarb and Ethylene Dichloride. We have found these products consistently meet our standards of uniformity and quality.

"We can also state that Wyandotte has been willing to furnish us with helpful technical service in chemical applications. We consider them an excellent source of supply."

If you are dependent on chemistry, directly or indirectly, bring your problems to us. We will aid you in the application of existing chemicals, or place our facilities at your disposal for the development of new chemicals, if need be. *Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Wyandotte, Mich. Offices in principal cities.*

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Chlorine
Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Glycols • Synthetic Detergents • Agricultural Insecticides • Soil Conditioners
Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Calamus Root—Cyclopropane

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP gran. bbls lb. .30 — —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide dms. divd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mancetate, USP dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb .70 — —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .60
USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb 1.20 - —
Carbinol methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0897- —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0823- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A., cs., afloat lb. 2.60 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.72 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .53 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .35 - .35½
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .45 - .45½
medium, bls. lb. .47 - .47½
thin, bls. lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.140.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns. divd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, transluscent, metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Cellulose triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse lb .039- .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l. works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
t.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0565- —
tanks, works lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1128- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0625- .1125
t.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .1025- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .18 - .182
t.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.55.00 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 12% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ — —
cbys., works lb. .10¼ — —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys., works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chromium)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 - —
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .28 - .29
"0000," bgs. lb. .41 - .41½
Citral, bots., cns lb 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.75 -10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.51
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.51
Clover, tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., divd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., divd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. divd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. divd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., divd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., divd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., divd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., divd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., divd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. divd E lb .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than divd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., divd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., divd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., divd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .72 - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .45¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., divd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-72% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., divd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., divd lb. .81¼- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., divd lb. 1.28½- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms. lb. .42½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .67 - —

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .270
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½- —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .40 - .50½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., divd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, divd lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, divd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.35 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
t.c.l., divd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.185.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., divd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton.62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ton.60.50 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., divd 100 lbs.15.25 - —
t.c.l., divd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14½- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., divd. gal. .70 - —
t.c.l., divd gal. .72 - —
tanks, divd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .28½- .37¾
t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¾
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	.63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.67
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	.26
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24	.29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.32½	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.42	.43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works	ton	49.25	—
18½% P, paper bgs., works	ton	62.75	63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works	ton	50.00	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.17	.20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.30½	.33
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls	lb.	.26	Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots	lb	25.00	—
dextro-laevo, bots	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y.	100 lbs	8.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs	9.10	—
canary paper bgs. c.l.	100 lbs	8.69	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs	8.84	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs	8.79	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.94	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.53	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.68	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.50	5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Dianisidin, dms	lb	1.90	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton	52.00	55.00
California	ton	42.00	45.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	85.00	90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton	65.00	—
California	ton	53.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	95.00	100.00
Atlantic coast	ton	95.00	100.00
Imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.92	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.93¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.91	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd., E	lb.	.35¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.34	.34½
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works,	lb.	.81¼	.82¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82¼	.83¾
tanks, works	lb.	.80	.81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.71	—
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., divd	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.36¾	.38¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.37	.39¼
tanks, divd	lb.	.35	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.68¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.66½	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	.83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49¾	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	2.40	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E.	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.48¼	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.48½	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.27¾	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.25	—
Sulphate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.50¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.30½	—
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23½	—
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., divd E.	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65¾	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	110.00	—
1 kilo lot	kilo.	120.00	—
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	.90	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	6.50	7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35½	.42
Oleate, dms	lb.	.28½	.29½
Stearate, dms	lb.	.25	.26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.77½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.74¾	—
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk.	gram.	.17	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms.	lb.	1.04	1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dvid	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.13½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l divd. E	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, divd., E	lb.	.33	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07¼	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. & of Rockies	lb.	.49¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11¾	.12
natural, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.23	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.31¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. drums., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l. divd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., divd., basis 100%	lb.	.54	—
l.c.l. divd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Dinitroanilin dms, frt equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms.	lb.	.10	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾	.47¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	.48¾
tanks, works	lb.	.43	.46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
Diorthotolylguanidin dms., ton lots, divd	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots, divd	lb.	.55	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.63	.72
divd., N. Y.	gal.	.82	.86
tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	.60
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½	—

2, 4-D—Diphenylguanidin

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Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allc lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. 15 —
Methylether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ —
l.c.l. works lb. .33¼ —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol dms. c.l., works lb 31 — —
l.c.l. works lb .32 — —
tanks, works lb 30 — —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms. c.l. works lb 91 — —
l.c.l., works lb .95 — —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls. c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 — —
l.c.l., works lb .21 — —
tanks, works lb .19 — —
40-50% dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb 1.00 — —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 — —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ — —

Dograss root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb 11 .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 22.95
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 4.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 22.65
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 — —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 — —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 — —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 — —
No. 7 cns lb.14.80 — —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 — —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 — —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 — —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 — —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 — —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 — —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 — —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 — —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 — —
No. 17 cns lb.10.95 — —
No. 18 cns lb.24.00 — —
No. 19 cns lb.15.45 — —
No 21, cns lb 3.60 — —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 — —
No 28, cns lb.24.65 — —
No. 33 cns lb.17.45 — —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 — —
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 — —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 — —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 — —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No 1, cns lb.16.10 — —
Green Ext. D&C, No 1 cns lb 16 10 — —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 — —
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb 10.95 — —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 — —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 — —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 — —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 — —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 — —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 — —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 — —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 — —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 — —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 — —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 — —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 — —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 — —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 — —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 — —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 — —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 — —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 — —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 — —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 — —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 — —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 — —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 — —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 — —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 — —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 — —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 — —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 — —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 — —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 — —
420 Brown M lb. .98 — —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 — —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 — —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 — —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 — —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 — —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 — —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 — —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 — —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 — —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 — —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 — —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 — —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 — —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 — —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 — —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 — —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 — —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 — —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 — —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 — —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 — —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 — —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 — —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 — —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 — —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 — —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 — —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 — —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 — —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 — —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 — —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 — —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 — —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 — —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 — —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 — —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 — —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 — —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 — —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 — —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 — —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 — —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 — —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 — —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 — —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 — —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 — —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 — —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 — —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 — —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 — —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 — —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 — —
Jet lb. 1.21 — —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 — —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 — —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 — —
Y, extra lb. .64 — —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 — —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 — —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 — —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 — —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 — —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 — —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 — —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 — —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 — —
Orange Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 — —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 — —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 — —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 00 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.15 — 1.17
tanners bbls lb. .06 — .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 — .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 — .25
Elm bark, grinding, ols lb. .28 — .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 — .47
select, bundles lb. .60 — .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz.35.00 -42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 — 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 — —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 — —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 — —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 — —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ — —
tanks, works lb. .37 — —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 — .58
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 — 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 — —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 — —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 — —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo150.00 — —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.75 — 3.10
Eserine, bots oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP, bots oz.32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots oz.34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 — —
tanks, works lb. .30 — —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dlvd., dms., c.l., E lb. .14 — .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 — .16
tanks, same basis lb .13 — —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ — —
tanks, works lb. .12 — —

DOW

DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES CONTROL BACTERIA GROWTH IN ADHESIVES

You can prevent loss of viscosity and odor "build-up" in adhesives by using DOW industrial preservatives

The Dow Chemical Company
Department DP-58
Midland, Michigan

Please send me detailed information on DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES.

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Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

The adhesives industry is just one example where DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVES solved a serious mold and bacteria problem. Working with Dow's technical staff, this industry was able to suppress damaging mold and bacteria growth in water-soluble, starch-based adhesives during the manufacturing, storage and use periods. Today, DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES are giving adhesives of all kinds longer life and greater sales appeal.

DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES are controlling mold and bacteria for a variety of industries including textile, leather, latex paint, paper, lumber and many others.

Whether you are developing a new product or changing an old one, DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES may contribute to its manufacturing and sales success.

Call upon Dow for a solution to your mold and bacteria problems. Write today for more information about these industrial preservatives. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

yl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
nesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.05 - —
olvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- —
ynthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375- —
propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- .0850
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .0750- 0936
anks, dlvd lb. .05 - .075
trous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
yl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc hospitals bot 1 12 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .13¾- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½- —
NF, dms. frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
thetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
etoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
ryiate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
anks, works lb. .42¾- —
hinobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
nzoate cns., dms lb. .74 - .90
omide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
tyrate, works lb. .80 1.02
rbamate (see Urethane)
loride tech dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
cyls. c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks same basis lb. .10 - —
USP bbls. cyls lb. .22 - .24
nnamate, cns lb. 2.28 - 2.53
rmate, dms lb. .60 - —
ffate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
lide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
ctate, dms., works lb. .47½- —
thacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
trite (see Ether nitrous).
nanthate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
eate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
talate (see Diethyl oxalate).
licate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .60½- —
laiphanapnthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
lamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
tanilin (see Monoethylaniline)
ibenzene, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .14 - .20¼
t.c.l. lb. .15 - .21¼
nks lb. .13 - .18½
lbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
icellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
s. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
lene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
xide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
richloride (see Trichloroethane).
lenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
yleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
onobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
onoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
onoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
onomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
onomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
onostearate, dms. lb. .30 - .31
ylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l frt alld., E Miss lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
ylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11 85 - —
ylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl orthotoluidin)
ylvanillin, cns. 25-lb. lots lb 6.75 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7 40
alyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
alyptus leaves, bls lb 10 11
enol, pure, USP, bots. lb. 2.40 - 3.65
horbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

dspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22 00
lass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton 11 75 - 12 50
ottery, bgs. ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22 00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18 00 - 20 00
nel seed, Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
light, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
French, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs lb. .31 - .31½
ugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
ric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
ric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
ric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
ric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
ric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)

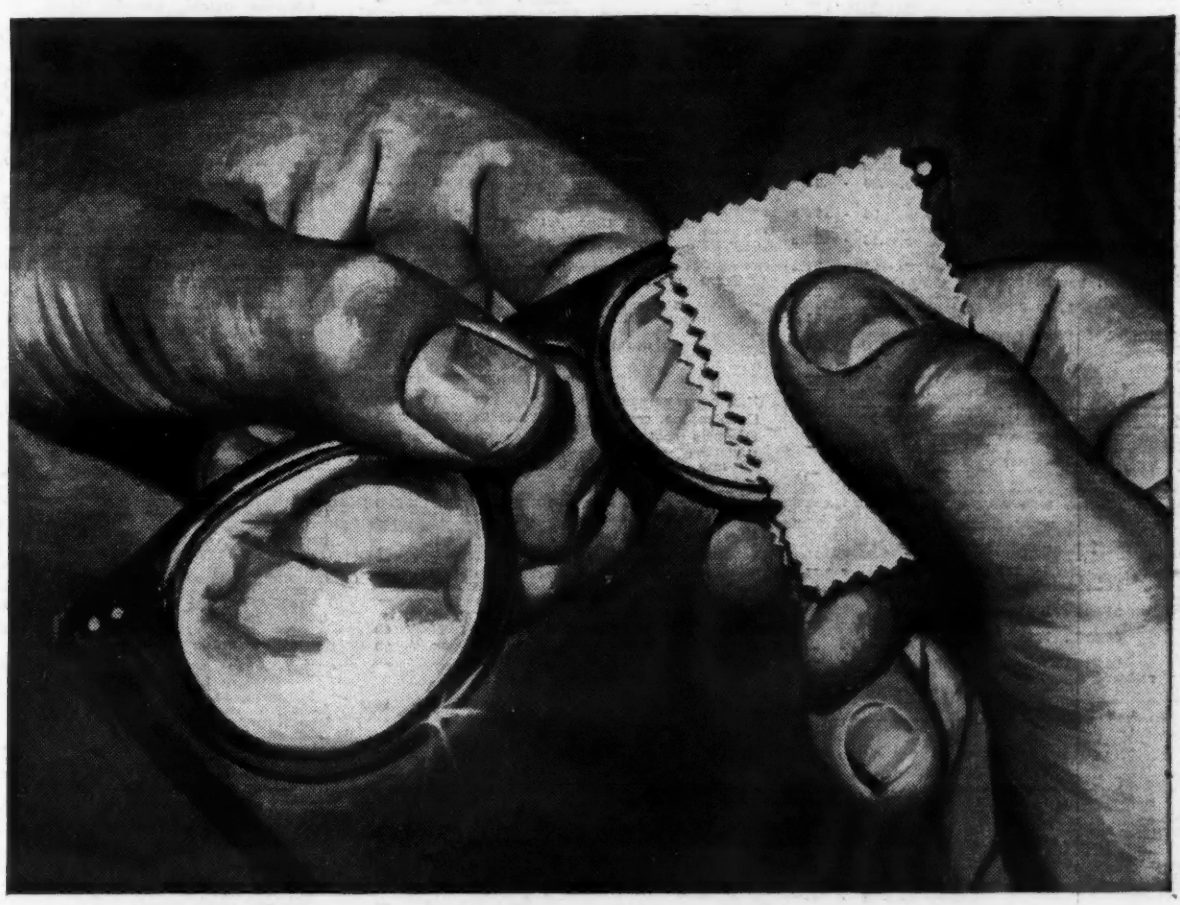
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - .87
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.25 - 3.30
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 40.00 - 41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .068 - —
t.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Texas mines ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech. dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, crys., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l lb 45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld lb. 73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor 86 octane tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l lb. .61 - —
200 Bloom test, c.l lb. .67 - —
225 Bloom test, c.l lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, c.l lb. .78 - —
Geisemium root bls lb. 26 - .27
Gentian root bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. 22 - .23
powd bbls. bxs lb 23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
standard, cns., dms lb. 60 - 75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 - 12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 - 17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, none extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
bone glue, t.c.l. prices ½c higher.
Hide, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½ —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —



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Glue, Hide—Lime, Spray

Glue, hide, packers', 115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26	—
185 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.27	—
wanderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
120 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23	—
190 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.27½	.28
122-149, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb	.29	.29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.30	.31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.31	.32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.32	.33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.33	.34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.34	.35
295-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.36	.37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.37	.38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.38	.39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.40	.41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.41	.43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.42	.45
Hide glue c.l. prices ½c higher than c.l.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33½	Nom.
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30½	Nom.
dynamite dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.43¼	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.43¼	—
refined BP, 88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45¾	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.44	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45¼	—
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)			
Glyoxal, 30% dms, c.l works	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tanks works	lb.	.18	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	-23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	-20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bgs.	lb.	2.80	2.85
powd., bxs	lb.	3.10	3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.08	.09½
crystalline, 38-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.02½	—
house, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.03¼	—
white, choice, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.03	—
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.03¾	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA kgs. works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated PMA kgs. works	lb	5.30	—
Chrome, CP, dark, tight, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn and N. E. of Miss., including St Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43	—
50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.95	1.20
pure c.l., bgs. frt. allo	lb.	.37½	.44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.80	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	—
resinated, bbls	lb	4.00	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb	1.71	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb	1.35	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb	.55	.60
ordinary, cs	lb	.49	.51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb	1.90	—
liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb	2.15	2.20
Carbonate, dms	lb	3.15	3.20
Guarana, powd., cs	lb	2.00	—
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac tears, cs	lb.	.35	.65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs	lb.	.13½	.15
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.19	.21
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, bgs., 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld	lb	.80	—
smaller lots same basis	lb	.82	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Manila, C, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
CBB, bgs	lb.	.22½	.24½
DBB, bgs	lb.	.16½	.16
DK, bgs	lb.	.13	.15
dust, bgs	lb.	.11	.12½
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.14½	.16
ws, bgs	lb.	.27	.35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.16½	.19
nubs, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
seeds, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
sorts, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags	lb.	.25	.26
dust, bgs	lb	.14	.16
E., bgs	lb.	.18	.20
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.12	.14
nubs and chips, bgs	lb	.08	.10
black, bold bgs	lb.	.14½	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb	.13	.14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
No 3, bgs	lb	.16	.17
dust, bgs	lb.	.15½	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14	.14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.14	—
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.55	.60
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.73	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	.90	1.00
powd., bbls	lb.	.90	1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)			
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.30	.35
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.25	.29
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.18	.21
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.50	.50
Kino, cs	lb.	1.50	2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Mastic, cs	lb	2.60	3.10
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.35	.40
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca)			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.14	.23
tears cs	lb	.26	.30
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	2.50	3.50
Scammony, cs	lb	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb	2.85	2.90
No. 2, cs	lb	2.45	2.50
No 3, cs	lb	1.60	1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb	1.25	1.35
Yacca, bgs	lb	.08	—
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan	ton	17.00	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald	ton	18.30	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton	17.30	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton	16.00	—
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald	ton	3.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt equald	ton	3.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
New Brighton N. Y., frt equald	ton	3.00	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
Rotan, Texas, frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt equald	ton	3.00	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton	3.00	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore	ton.	14.40	—
Harlem River, N. Y	ton	14.40	—
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock	ton	48.00	—
ex warehouse	ton	53.00	-56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.30	.32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns	lb.	3.10	3.65
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.63	1.78
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb	.60	.65
imp., black, whole, bls	lb	.25	.30
ground, bxs	lb	.30	.35
powder, bxs	lb	.32	.37
white, whole, bls	lb	.25	.30
powder, bxs	lb	.35	.45
Hematine extract, cryst, No 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.39	—
No 5, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb	.35	.40
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.18	.20
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.26	.28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	1375	.1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.232	—
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis	lb	.242	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb	.239	—
less than 1,000-lb lots same basis	lb	.249	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more same basis	lb.	40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal	.145	.148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb	.34¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	2.25	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	15¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms. less than truckload, works	lb	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, drums., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo	450.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works	kilo	80.00	-85.00
1-5 kilo lots works	kilo	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	13.75	—
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	10.50	-13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk c.l., Chicago, unit-ton		6.25	—
Hops, NF, bls	lb	.30	.35
Horehound herb, bls	lb	.14	.15
Hydrangea root, bls	lb	.27	.28
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Sulphate bots	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots	bot	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls	lb	3.00	3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms Niagara Falls	lb	1.75	1.95
85%, same basis	lb	1.35	1.55
Hydroxuramide, dms, fib cans, works	lb	.39	.40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., cyl. works	lb	.55	.60
Peroxide, USP bbls dlvd	lb	03¾	05
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.208	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.213	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.201	—
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls, dms	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.77	—
t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.79	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.35	5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	18.50	-19.00
Sulphate bots	oz.	12.00	-13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb	.35	.39
Leaves, bgs	lb	.30	.31

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb	.30	.35
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red Indian)			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indol, CP, bots	lb	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.30	—
resublimed, USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.80	2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	4.00	8.25
Beta, cns	lb	4.30	11.25
Methyl, dms., cns	lb.	4.05	4.65
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	5.50	6.00
powd, bbls, bxs	lb.	6.00	6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron acetate liquer, 33° bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb	.16	—
dms	lb	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.25	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.50	—
cryst., indus., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.25	6.25
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.75	6.75
USP, dms., works	lb	.07½	.09
solut., 42° Be, basic 100%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.75	-10.75
tanks, works	100 lbs	3.45	—
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).			
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd	lb	4.43	4.53
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs	lb	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb	.85	.87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran. pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	—
Stearate, dms., c.l	lb.	.57	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	-33.75
t.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	-40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)			
USP, cryst. bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms	lb.	.55	.60
green USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Iron potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb	.25½	.28½
Isobornyl, cns	lb	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.85	.95
formate, dms	lb	.90	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb	.75	.97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb	3.65	3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	30.00	-32.00
smaller lots	kilo.	30.00	-32.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb	.43	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)			
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.46	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.47	—
tanks, works	lb	.45	—
Isoquinolin, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb	.17	.19
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.48
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	.55
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.20	.28
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.60	.65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.08	.16½
colloidal, fib dms	lb.	.13	.15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w., tanks,	gal.	.08875	—
California, 40-43 s.g. w.w. tanks,	gal.	.144	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g. w w., tanks,	gal.	.0970	.1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w w., tanks	gal.	.1025	.1075
Okla., Tex., 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks	gal.	.0875	.095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks	gal.	.1125	.1195
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.38½	.48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.35½	.36½
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.34½	.35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.08¾	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.09	.10
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Laurel chloride, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.72	—
Methacrylate normal, dms, less than truckload works	lb	1.09	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.53	—
ordinary, bls	lb.	.10	—
select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
gran, bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	—
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.32½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., Ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dry	lb.	.48	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.85	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms	lb	.32½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.13½	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1330	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34¼	—
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35¼	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb. higher			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1464	—
t.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1565	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb dms., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¼	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
Nitrate bbls.	lb.	.23¼	—
Oleate fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO dms. works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.43	—
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.59	—
ton lots	lb.	.40	—
less ton lots	lb	.43	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15¾	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms. non-ref., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
unbleached c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	—
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	12.25	-13.25
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.21¼	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.31¾	—
Root, bls	lb.	.05½	—
5-lb bundles, cs	lb.	.30	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	—
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-26.10
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz	ton.	14.50	-22.00
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—

spray, paper bgs., McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17 00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —

salts (see Calcium)
-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
stone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
lool, ex bois de rose, dms lb 5.75 - 6.10
lignaloe wood, dms. lb 6.75 - 7.10
lyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb 5.75 - 6.05
96-98%, dms. lb 6.25 - 7.10
ex. petitgrain, bots. lb 4.35 - 5.05
ane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms. lb 2.10 - —
%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb 2.75 - 3.35
en flowers with leaves, bls lb .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb .40 - .41
eed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 61.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 58.00 - —
arge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16¼ - —
ium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
romide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
arbonate, tech., dms lb .90 - 1.10
hloride, cryst., dms lb .95 - 1.25
itrate NF bbls. dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.40
luoride, bbls. lb 1.85 - 2.10
ydride powd., dms., works lb 12.00 -14.00
ydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb .91 1.05
licylate, dms lb 1.60 1.70
opone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .07½ —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb .08¼ .08½
anated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .10 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.

erwort leaves, bls lb .65 .66
elia herb, bls lb .38 - .40
eaves, NF lb 75 76
eline sulphate, bots., works oz 33.00 -34.00
wood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb .35 - —
ge root, imported, bls lb .65 - .75
ulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
podium cs lb 1.40 - 1.60
ne hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

e, Siauw, No. 1 bls lb 1.02 - —
est Indian, No. 1, bls. lb .99 - —
broken, cs lb .72 - .72
nesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb .32 - .34¼
synth., ruoner grade, ctns., works lb .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb .36 - .38
nesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
nesium bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
arbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .09½ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .10½ - —
bb's., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N. Y C. on all other destinations.

hloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb .13¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., t.c.l., works ton 49.00 -51.00
luconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
lycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.10 - 5.20
ydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb .26½ - .30
ypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 - —
aurate, bbls lb .46 - .47
letal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb .45 - —
leate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
xide (see Magnesia, calcined).
eroxide, 15% dms. works lb 1.00 - 1.05
hosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb .75 - —
ilicate (see Talc).
ilicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .10
ulphate (see Epsom salt).
tearate, ctns., c.l. lb .38 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
risilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

leic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

lva flowers, black, bls. lb .90 Nom.
blue, bls. lb 1.65 - 2.00
ndrake root, bls lb .20 - .30
nganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb .53½ - —
rsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
orate, tech., bbls. lb .24 - —
arbonate bbls., works lb .21 - —
hloride anhyd., dms., works lb .30 - .32
ioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese, gluconate, dms., cns. lb 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms. lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb .33½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .33 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S E ton 75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S E ton 82 50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd S.E ton 87 50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd S E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb .24¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 -78.00
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 59.00
Manna flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 .95
Mannitol, com'l dms. works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb dms. works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb .22 - .24
Chilean, bls. lb .19 - .19¼
French, bls. lb .26 - .27
Peruvian bls. lb .19 - .19¼
Matico leaves, bls. lb .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots works lb .38¼ - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .06 .06¼

Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 5.85 - 6.00
Japanese, cs lb 7.15 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nn. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .34 .35
less ton lots, same basis lb .36 .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb .42 .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb .44 .45¼
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII powd. fib. dms lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms. lb 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms. lb 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide), USP, fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13½ .14¼
t.c.l. dlvd lb .14 .15
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ 12½
Metaldehyde dms., works lb 95 1.23
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
Metacresol 99% dms., c.l., works lb 73½ - —
t.c.l., works lb 74½ - —

Lime, Spray—Methionine

Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine ags. frt alld. lb 90 - —
Metatoluidine bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb 78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb 76 - —
Metatolylenediamine fib dms., frt. alld lb 94 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt alld gal 78 - —
t.c.l. frt alld gal 79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal 70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .44 .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal .49 .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal .32 .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal .49½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 —
97%, fib dms. same basis lb 2.97 —

1953 PRODUCTION TIMETABLE

MORE METHANOL heading your way!

We're clearing the tracks for more methanol. The $20,000,000 expansion program highballing along, at CSC's Sterlington Plant in Louisiana, means that much more methanol will be available to you as in '52. It also means that CSC will be one of the largest producers of CH_3OH in the world—and your logical basic source for this important chemical. Now's the time to flag us down. Don't miss the CSC methanol train. Contact Industrial Chemicals Department, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Fast, Dependable Service

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

Methoxychlor—Naphthalene

Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

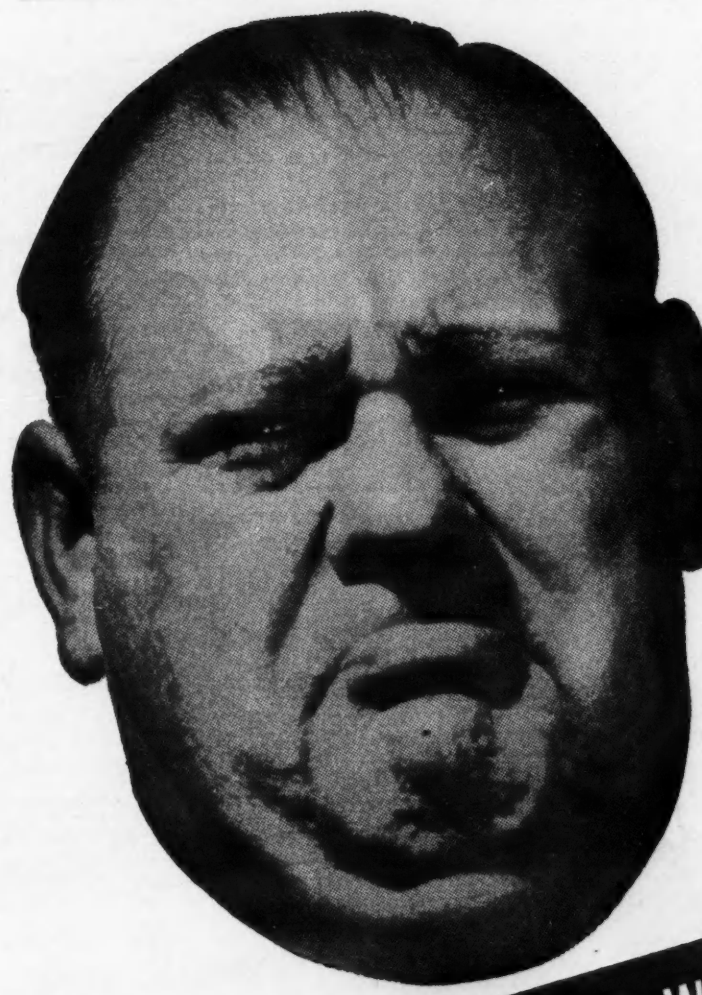
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, retd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride NF, fib dms. lb 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .53 - .58
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd. lb. 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.00
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .0
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .0
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .0
Mica, wet-ground, paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .0
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .0
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .0
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .0
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .0
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .0
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .0
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .0
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .0
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .1
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. N
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .3
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .2
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .2
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .2
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .2
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .2
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .3
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .1
New York gal. .1
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.0
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.4
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.1
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .5
l.c.l., same basis lb. .5
tanks, same basis lb. .5
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .1
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1
tanks, same basis lb. .0
Monochlorobenzene prices to the W. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .2
l.c.l., same basis lb. .3
tanks, same basis lb. .2
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., works lb. .8
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .3
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .3
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .3
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .5
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .5
tanks, frt. alld lb. .5
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .8
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2
l.c.l., same basis lb. .3
tanks, same basis lb. .2
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .2
l.c.l., same basis lb. .3
tanks, same basis lb. .3
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49
l.c.l., works lb. .50
tanks, works lb. .48
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .18
Muss, natural, Tonquin grains, bals. oz. No
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07
tanks, same basis lb. .06
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11
tanks, same basis lb. .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17



"don't they know..."

"WHEN IT SMELLS BETTER—IT WILL SELL BETTER!"

THAT applies to your product whether it be . . PAINT • TEXTILES • WAXES • PAPER & BOARD • LAUNDRY STARCH • PRINTING INKS • DISINFECTANTS • FEATHERS • FUR • PLASTICS • COTTON BATTING • CLEANING FLUIDS & NAPHTHAS • LUBRICATING OIL & GREASE • LINOLEUM • LATEX • LEATHER • VARNISHES & LACQUERS • TEXTILE FINISHING OILS • INSECTICIDES • RUBBER GLUES • PASTES • CUTTING OILS and many others

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect reodorants or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is *send us a sample of what you make*—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS • DEODORIZING CHEMICALS • PERFUME OILS • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave. Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

ophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
t. fib, dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	.60	- —
lots	gm.	1.20	- —
e syenite, glass, 24 mesh, ulk, works	ton.	14.23	- —
ery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y	ton.	18.25	- —
oheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher n bulk.			
cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
ee Acid nicotinic).			
ide (see Nicotinamide).			
etate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.75	- .88½
ate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.71	- .78
e, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.37	- .45
e bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.64	- .65
lectro cathodes, cs., works.	lb.	.60	- —
bbls., works	lb.	.36	- .37
black, bbls	lb.	.69	- —
e, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
dlvd	lb.	.29½	- .37
ide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
hloride, dms., frt. adjusted.	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., anufacturers, frt. alld	lb.	.925	- —
lb., dms., dealers, frt. alld.	lb.	1.11	- —
lb. tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. alld., on 200 lbs.	lb.	1.20	- —
d, bgs., afloat	lb.	.11½	- .11¾
ide, cbys	lb.	7.50	8.00
zene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- .11½
c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- .12½
ks, frt alld	lb.	.09½	- .10½
ulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	- .36
8-25 cps. bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	- .38
-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- .45
oluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	- .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	45	.47

tured alcohol used in the manufacture of cellulose is charged extra. Drums extra returnable.

ne dms. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. basis 100%	ton.	123.00	- —
us process tankage, bulk, rks	unit-ton.	3.75	- 4.15
sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75	- .50
hane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
pane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼	- —
dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
enol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
works	lb.	.33¾	- —
works	lb.	.32¼	- —
Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.38	- —
e, bgs	lb.	.36	Nom.
bgs	lb.	.31	—
East Indian, whole, cs.	lb.	.32½	- .33
els, bgs	lb.	.31½	- .32
Indian, bgs	lb.	.26	- .26½
nica, bis	lb.	.08	- .10
ed, bbls., bxs	lb.	.13	- .15

O

00°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	- —
t.c.l	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	- —
b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks,	gal.	.18	- —
normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
s, dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
ethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.83	- —
nol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	- —
works	lb.	.27¼	- —
works	lb.	.25¼	- —

rial oils prices listed below are f.o.b. rk with differences between high and tations due to differences in quantity, or in individual suppliers' views.)

a siberica, cns	lb.	2.40	- 3.00
d, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
ral, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.40	- 3.75
NF, bots	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
eet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.85	.90
e (see Oil pimento).			
s, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
ca root, bots	lb.	70.00	-120.00
, bots	lb.	55.00	-95.00
(see A)			
USP, dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.75
t, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.37	- .46
do, cns., dms	lb.	No prices.	
su crude tanks	lb.	No stocks	
NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.45	- 1.90
55-60% cns	lb	1.65	2.10
est Indian 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.25
mot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	- 5.00
ral, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	11.25	-14.50
ar, crude, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
ified, NF cns	lb.	2.50	- —
le Rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
ican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
dms., works	lb	65	70
at., redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.85
, cns	lb.	1.70	- 2.75
as, bots	lb.	19.00	-20.00
bor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.25	- .40
e, dms	lb.	26	.40
ga, native, cns	lb.	10.75	-11.50
ified, cns	lb.	12.10	-13.75
um (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
sin).			
ay, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.30
mom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00	-40.00
, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
drated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2910-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
tanks	lb.	.2810-	—
odied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2760-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
tanks	lb.	.2860-	—
rogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3260-	.3380
, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.21	Nom.
SP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
t.c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
tanks	lb.	.2300-	—
fined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
tanks	lb.	.2450-	—
o. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2375-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.2425-	.2450
tanks	lb.	.2275-	—
phonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., t.c.l	lb.	.16½	.17
% (60-62% fat), dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.22	- .22½

Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- .75
Celery seed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	175.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-60.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.52	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10	1.90
Java-type cns	lb.	.52	- 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	9.50	-10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13¾	- —
Pac. Coast	lb.	.14	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret., dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret., dms., c.l.	lb.	.23¾	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10	- .10½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb	2.00	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	17.00	-23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¾	- —
refined, dms	lb.	.18¾	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.17¼	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	12.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.15	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.15	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.14⅝	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02⅝	- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis	lb.	.01½	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½	- .20
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude)			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.25

Oil, cumin, bots	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	2.80	- 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.00
80-90%, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1360-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1560-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1210-	—
tanks	lb.	.1050-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- 12¼
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
300,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).

Neocinchophen—Oil, Mace

Oil, garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.00	-10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.00	-16.50
Bourbon, cns	lb.	9.75	-12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	12.50	-14.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb	2.75	3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12½	- .13
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock cns	lb	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb	3.60	4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood tech cns	lb.	.42	.50
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00	5.00
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	5.25	7.25
40-42% ester, cns	lb	6.00	7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Messina, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 9.00
terpeneless bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.10	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb	6.60	7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.85	9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1695-	—
t.c.l., dms.	lb.	.1750-	.17¾
tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis	lb.	.1420-	—
New York	lb.	.1545-	—
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1575-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.90	4.25

The proof of the product is in the USAGE!

More than 80% of all lemon oil used in the U. S. is EXCHANGE Brand! An amazing endorsement! The reasons are simple. Only carefully selected lemons from the groves of sunny California are used to make EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon. This fine fruit, plus skillful processing, gives you lemon oil with superior flavor, consistent aroma and clarity with no cloud or sediment. For complete satisfaction, just specify EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon when you order.

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Sunkist Growers
Products Dept., Ontario, California
Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, Mandarin—Panthenol

Oil, mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.00	- 5.35
Italian, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.07	Nom.
Gulf ports	lb.	.07	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb	1.60	1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms	lb.	.33	- .34
20°, dms	lb.	.32	- .33
30° dms	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	200.00	- —
petale, bots	lb.	40.00	-150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.60	- 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25	- .25½
tankcars	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal	2.25	—
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
foots, dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	135.00	-150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2 15	- 3.05
Palm, clarified, dms	lb.	.1220-	.14
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	5.75	- 6.50
Oil, paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal	.14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.19¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.25	- —
tanks	lb.	.23	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb	5.50	- 6.75
redist. USP, dms	lb.	5.75	- 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	75½-	—
i.c.l.	gal.	76½-	—
ex whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.143	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
i.c.l. same basis	lb	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17¼-	—
Red (see Acid oleic)			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	55.00	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.65	- .95
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- .95
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Oil, sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	6.75	- 8.00
Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.45	- .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
i.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11¼-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tank, N.Y.	lb.	.06¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.03	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
i.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	.16
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¾-	—
i.c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	.15½
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.25	- 9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1420-	.1470
tankcars	lb.	.1270-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350
tankcars	lb.	.1150-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼-	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	.07¼
i.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .06
Oil, tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11	-
Tansy, dms	lb.	6.25	-
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.44	-
i.c.l., works	gal.	.50¼-	
whse.	lb.	.0678-	
tanks, works	gal.	.35	-
rectified, NF, i.c.l., dms. extra, works, South.	gal.	.80	-
whse N.Y.C	gal.	1.00	-
Tar acid (see Ts.			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	-
white, cns	lb.	2.25	-
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	-
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.30	-
i.c.l.	lb.	.31	-
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28¼-	
mills	lb.	.27¼-	
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.20	-
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	18.00	-21
Haitian, cns	lb.	14.50	-16
Java, cns	lb.	25.00	-35
Wheat germ, crude, dms	gal.	90.00	-13
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l.	gal.	.51¼-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.56¼-	
65-75 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.52½-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	
NF 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	-
i.c.l.	gal.	.71	-
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69¼-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	
i.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	-
i.c.l.	gal.	.83	-
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.15	-14.
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.25	- 9.
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.65	- 6.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb	18 00	-30.
extra, bots	lb.	30.00	-40.
Madagascar, bots	lb	No stock	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.06	-
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	7.00	9.
	ton.	10.00	-
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.
powd., USP, cns	lb	21.65	-21.
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	-
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	-
Chrome orange prices are ½c. hig dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Ce Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Linc Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Coast, for Denver, Pueblo. Salt Lake Wichita prices are equalized with Chic			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	-
Mineral, American, bbls, i.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1960-	
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	-
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	-
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	-
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	-
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.12	-
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	-
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.35	Nom
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.18½-	
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.29	-
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	-
Verona, bls	lb.	.17	-
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	-
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	-
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.68	-
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	-
i.c.l.	lb.	.72	-
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	-
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86	-
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	-
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	-
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	-
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	-
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	-
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	-
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼-	
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	-
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	
i.c.l., works	lb.	.15	-
tanks, works	lb.	.13	-
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	-
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works	lb.	.94	-
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	-
i.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	-
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	-
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	-
Orthophenylphenol, bbls, dms., works.	lb.	.20	-
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	
i.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	-
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	-
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l	lb.	40	-
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l	lb.	19	-
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.0
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	-
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	-
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.0
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.93	- 5.1

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb	5.75	-
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb	2.50	3.0
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust	kilo.	90.00	-

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Down through the centuries, paints of various types have proved man's most effective means of protecting his handiwork against the ravages of time and nature.

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Uses of RCI Products

CANVAS, PAPER AND GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES: PLYOPHEN cresol, phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde resins and varnishes; RCI polyester resins.

CARBON PAPER: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

CASTINGS: FOUNDREZ powdered phenolic resins (for the shell molding process); FOUNDREZ liquid phenolic resins and FOUNDREZ core oils (for core binders).

FURNITURE, PLYWOOD, FLOORING, HARDBOARD AND CHIPBOARD: HYDROPHEN phenolic glues; PLYACIEN protein glues; PLYAMINE urea-formaldehyde glues; PLYOPHEN phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde glues.

LEATHER: BECKOSOL alkyd resins (for leather finishes); PLYOPHEN resorcinol-formaldehyde resins, SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins, SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums (for leather adhesives).

LINOLEUM: BECKOSOL alkyd resins and PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins (for linoleum coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS: BECKACITE (1) fumaric, (2) maleic and (3) modified phenolic resins; BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; BECKOSOL (1) phenolated, (2) phthalic-free, (3) rosin modified, (4) pure drying and (5) pure non-drying alkyd resins; KOPOL processed Congo copals; PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins; STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums; WALLKYD pure drying alkyd resins (for alkyd flat wall vehicles); WALLPOL vinyl-type copolymer latex emulsions (for latex flat wall coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAPER: BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins (for adding wet strength, improving the wet rub of starch-clay coatings, and waterproofing starch adhesives); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors (for paper coloring); STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins (for paper coating).

PRINTING INKS: BECKACITE fumaric, maleic and modified phenolic resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

WAXES AND POLISHES: BECKACITE modified maleic resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums.

RCI

a, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	7.50
eylon, ordinary, fib. dms.	lb.	5.00	5.50
white, fib. dms.	lb.	6.25	7.25
erine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP., cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots as.	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
lphate, cns	oz.	7 10	7.35
ka, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
ch, bgs.	lb.	.34	.36
occan, bgs.	lb.	.24	.25
nish, bgs	lb.	.42	.46
inisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
cetylaminobenzaldehyde (thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17 50	21.00
minophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	.98
hloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	75	—
hlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	1.36
hloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	.82
hlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
resol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51	—
hylether, cns	lb.	2.15	2.50
ymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	—
naller lots	gal.	3.00	—
ibromobenzene, bgs. 300-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
ichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14½	.16½
c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.19
K, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.196	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.196	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
ax, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.053	—
refined 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

ormaldehyde tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
lake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
lehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385	.1650
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1300	.1500
itroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.50½	—
c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.53½	—
itrochlorobenzene, bgs., works.	lb.	.26	.27
itrophenol, bgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
itrotoluene, bgs., frt alld	lb.	.38	—
henetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
henylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
a, refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
henylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
hion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins.	lb.	.53	.59
h., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
ks, works	lb.	.25	—
oluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.66
wd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
d, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.61	—
oluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
id, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.60	.61
green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	.40
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.53
on flower herb, bls	lb.	.23	.29
rt meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton	65.00	—
solvent, same basis	ton	62.00	—
n, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
ech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
cillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
ocaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
lium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
yroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
achlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
ckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
erythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36

and Art-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

ane, industrial, tanks, group 2	gal.	.12	.12½
er, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.41	1.43
a, Carolina, tong, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.70	.72
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.52	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Unganda, bgs	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.50	.52
ite, bgs.	lb.	1.42	1.43
permint leaves, USP, bls., dms.	lb.	.63	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
in, NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
hloroethylene, dms., c.l., gf truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dlvd. E.	lb.	.12½	—
nks, works	lb.	.10½	—
balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	2.00
oiatum amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¼	.05⅛
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
eam, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	.05⅛
dira, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03⅝	.04⅛

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06¾	.07½
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅝	.07¾
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum crude bulk at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	2.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.68	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	1.925
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.90
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	2.90
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	3.15
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.90
West	bbl.	2.10	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.08	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.08	—
Diesel, tanks refinery, California	gal.	.1025	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06375	—
No. 3	gal.	.06	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0925	.0975
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.0775
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	gal.	.183	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13123	.13623
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10675	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—

Papain—Petroleum Naphtha, High Solvency

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high flash 140° group 3, refinery tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high solvency 200-285 b.r. 37-38°C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-28° C. map tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., map., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C, map., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27 C. map. tanks same basis	gal.	.24	.31
300-400 b.r. 28°-32° C. map., tanks same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r. 30-33° C. map., tanks same basis	gal.	.24	—

In the Chemical Industry

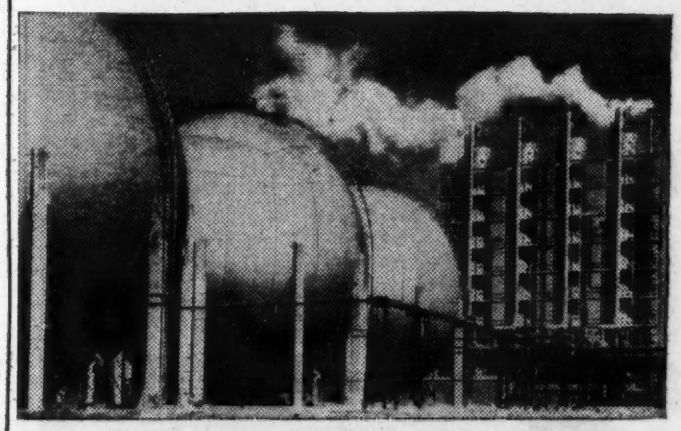
Where performance counts you can count on Enjay for.....

Uniform, High Quality

OXO ALCOHOLS

ISO-OCTYL DECYL TRIDECYL

(BRANCHED PRIMARY ALCOHOLS)



ENJAY

A pioneer and leading marketer of Oxo Alcohols, the Enjay Company with its affiliates, have greatly expanded production to keep pace with increased sales. Quality has been constantly improved. More and more manufacturers of esters, plasticizers, synthetic oils, detergents and other chemical derivatives are turning to Enjay for Oxo Alcohols.

A complete line of dependable products for industry

PETROLEUM	SURFACE COATING	CHEMICAL
PARANOX	PETROHOL 91	PETROHOL 91
PARATONE	PETROHOL 95	PETROHOL 95
PARAFLOW	PETROHOL 99	PETROHOL 99
PARAPOID	Secondary Butyl Alcohol	Iso-Octyl Alcohol
PARADYNE	Secondary Butyl Acetate	Decyl Alcohol
PARATAC	Isopropyl Acetate	Tridecyl Alcohol
ENJAY Anti-Freeze	Acetone	Dicyclopentadiene
PETROHOL	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Isoprene
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Ethyl Ether	Butadiene
Dewaxing Aid	Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether	Dicyclopentadiene	Isopropyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether	Naphthenic Acids	Tripropylene
Reference Fuels	Iso-Octyl Alcohol	Tetrapropylene
	Decyl Alcohol	Aromatic Tars
		Acetone
		Methyl Ethyl Ketone

The Enjay Company has long been recognized as a leader in the development and marketing of high-quality products for the oil, surface coating and chemical industries. Backed by greatly expanded plant and distribution facilities, the Enjay Company is supplying a constantly growing list of chemical products to many different industries.

BE SURE TO CALL ON ENJAY FOR YOUR CHEMICAL NEEDS

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.

15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Petroleum Naphtha, High Solvency—Potassium Carbonate

Petroleum, naphtha, high solvency, 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - —
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Newark gal. 185 —
New York gal. 185 —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .21 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East coast N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .173 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375 - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .14 - .15
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —

Petroleum sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
oil-soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works. lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 .202
tanks, works lb. .145 .165
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .165 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¼ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .17½ - .18
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18

Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb 1.15 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb dms. dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb .69½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb .70 —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.05 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb .75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 -
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.17.00 -17
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 -
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. 27½-
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 -
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.88 -
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.48 -
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 -
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 -
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 5.15 -
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.35 -
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.70 -
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entire pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb 46
dms. lb. 44
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 -
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 -
l.c.l. works lb. .43 -
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 -
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 -
tankcars, works lb. .12½-
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½-
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 -
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½-
l.c.l., works lb. .16½-
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 -
dms., export lb. .31 -
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 -
l.c.l., works lb. .17 -
tankcars, works lb. .12½-
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 -
tanks, same basis lb. .21½-
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 -
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.5
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 -
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 -
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 -
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 Nom
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28 - .2
Mexican, bgs. lb. .21½- .2
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511-
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568-
whse. lb .0678-
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.95 Nom
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co. dextro, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.5
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.0
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.3
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 4.5
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 -10.2
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.0
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼ .0
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 -
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .0
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.0
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 -
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.0
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .20 - .2
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 -
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 -
lb. .45 -
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .5
Polyoxyethylene tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 -
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .5
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- .3
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .3
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .3
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 -
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 -
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .7
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.2
Seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .15
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 -
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.625 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.125 -
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.30 -
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 -
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 -
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 -
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 -
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 -
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 9.75 -
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .2
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .3
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 -
powd., dms lb. .24 -
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .16
Potassium bichromate in crums ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 -
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 -
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 -
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 -
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. 1 b. .21 - .23

...um chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
...t.c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	.11
...wd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
...t.c.l., works	lb	.10¾-	.11¼
...export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
...', gran., dms	lb.	.32 -	.33
...ride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21 -	.23
...gran., dms	lb.	.15 -	.17
...powd., dms	lb.	.24 -	.26
...mate, tech., bgs	lb.	.33½-	.36
...te, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½-	.38½
...wder dms	lb.	.40½-	.41½
...ide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55 -	—
...ess than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.57 -	—
...borate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
...c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
...ride, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
...onate dms	lb.	.75 -	.79
...erophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.15 -	2.25
...acsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.30
...roxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
...SP pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.28½-	.33
...phosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms	lb.	1.00	1.03
...de, dms	lb.	2.40 -	2.42
...ure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21 -	—
...bisulphite gran., dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
...wd., dms	lb.	.25 -	—
...ate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.43 -	—
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.53 -	—
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75 -	—
...ate (see Saltpeter).			
...ate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., cms	lb.	.30 -	.32
...aborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	184.00 -	—
...ton lots, bbls., ex whse	ton.	261.00 -	—
...less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.	ton.	266.00 -	—
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher			
...hlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
...t.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
...manganate tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.23½
...SP dms. works	lb.	.24¾-	.30¼
...ulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	.19
...t.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	.22
...phate tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.16½-	.18½
...siate, red, kgs	lb.	.60 -	.62
...llow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.23 -	—
...kegs	lb.	.28 -	—
...ate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20 -	—
...lution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.65
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.25 -	6.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	5.30
...tech., 29° Be, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
t.c.l., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
tanks works	100 lbs	4.50 -	—
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95 -	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.45 -	—
tanks works	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45 -	6.70
t.c.l., 5 dms., works	100 lbs.	5.95 -	7.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.10 -	6.35
...cofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	.09½
...nnate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.684 -	.740
...hate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	37.25 -	—
...F VII cryst. dms	lb	.31	.33
...gran., dms	lb.	.18½-	—
...powder, dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
...phocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
...ocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	.87 -	.94
...tech., works	lb.	.79 -	—
...nate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.12¾-	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.13 -	—
...sium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00 -	—
...sium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
...sium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
...xalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.85 -	.95
...sium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
...henolone, bots	gm.	.85 -	—
...state bots	gm.	.75 -	—
...ly ash bark, bls	lb.	.55	Nom.
...berries, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
...ce's pine herb, bls	lb.	.60 -	.61
...pine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10 -	3.40
...esterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.05 -	—
...ane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.03½-	—
...ionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract	lb.	.60 -	—
...yl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.125 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.135 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075-	—
...dehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
...llate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lbs. lots, works	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
...rahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
...ylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845-	.095
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950-	.1050
...anks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	.08
...ide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	.20½
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½-	.21½
...anks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	.18½
...yleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.22¼
...anks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18½
...yleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¼-	.21½
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	.22¼
...anks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	.19½
...ethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
...anks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
...ylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00 -	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55 10	-55 30
...lium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
...blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
husks, bgs	lb.	.48 -	.52
...patilla herb, bls	lb.	.52	.53
...tice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	.04½
...alian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.08½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	02½	04
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb	02½	04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher			
...pkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18	.20

Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works.	lb.	.50 -	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71¼-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.75	-10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75 -	—
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.	gal.	2.77 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80 -	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots	gram	55	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton.		3.00	- 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines	ton	13.00	-13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	- —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines	ton.	11.50	-12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines.	ton.	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines	ton	16 75	- —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra..			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.15

Pyroxilin, translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11 -	—
mixed colors, dms., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50 -	—

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls. works, tanks, same basis	lb.	08¼-	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12⅛-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.11 31-64	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	.19 -	—
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	194.00	-196.00
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15 -	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.17 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87 -	—

Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½-	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.54 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½-	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½-	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.61 -	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.55 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cans	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	50 -	—

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83 -	—
powd. basis 100%, frt. alld	lb	88 -	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	1.30	1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60 -	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75 -	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 -	—
light shade, same basis	lb	4.00 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.25 -	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.05 -	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb	NP -	—

Whether you purchase by the drum

or carload...

NOW-AS ALWAYS-

YOU PAY NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR NIALK® TRICHLORethylene's TOP QUALITY

Always a top quality product, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for efficient, economical, metal degreasing. Niagara Alkali has never charged a premium price for NIALK TRICHLORethylene.

As always, you receive a high purity, high performance product with these special advantages:

- **Cleans and dries in record time**
- **Requires less power consumption**
- **Has minimum vapor loss**
- **Is non-flammable . . . stable**

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection, assembling.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Red, Cadmium, Lithopone—Sorbitan Monostearate

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade., bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls. lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.62 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.85 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 30.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls lb 90 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .49½- .50
Greek, bls lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .25 - .25½
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb 09¾ -.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .20 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .42
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots cz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb 30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 2.00 - —
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .33 - .35
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .30 - .31
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 35.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½- —
Nitrate, CP, crystal, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .40 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bas lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 - 4.63
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.75 - 4.53
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 - 5.03
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs or or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran, dms. lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. lb. .17¼- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metasilicate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 53.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½
smaller lots lb. .14
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31
smaller lots, works lb. .32
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10
t.c.l., divd., zone 1 100 lbs 3.85
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. Vt., in which there are special zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except port) Minn., Mo. (except St Louis E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and of 31° and E. of 100° (except Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss No (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 10 cluding Wichita Falls excluding El (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex

Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 52.50
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070
t.c.l., works lb. .075

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.

Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .510
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40
USP, dms., works lb. .70
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms. lb. .22½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25
t.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 27.00
t.c.l., works ton. 33.00
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No p
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½-
t.c.l., works lb. .07
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton. 110.00
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½-
t.c.l., works lb. .04
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55
tech., dms., works lb. .30
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½-
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½-
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾-
1 ton or less, works lb. .11
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½-
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½-
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾ pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35
smaller lots, works lb. .38
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .23½-
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31
Bayonne gal. .35
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34
smaller lots, works lb. .37

Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
ton lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.32	.33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.38	.39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
less ton lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16½-	—
less ton lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur	ton.	65.00	—
protein chemically isolated 40-90 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.23¾-	—
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0605-	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0620-	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.0635-	—
Sparteine sulphate, cns	oz.	.85	1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Spikenard root, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd. super bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes	lb.	1.60	—
white, bls	lb.	.12	.15
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	.21
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)			
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)			
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	7.14	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.26	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.0875-	.0950
Rice, l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Wheat, bgs.	lb.	.0755-	.0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms	lb.	2.95	3.10
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07½	.08
Storax, USP, cs	lb.	.85	2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.17	.19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram		.17	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.77	.78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
1-ton lots, dms., works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.42	—
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works	lb.	.11	.12
Oxalate, bbls, works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate NF dms	lb.	1.65	—
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56 70	-66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.80	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.25	—
Strychnine, NF powd., cans, 100 ozs	oz.	1.10	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs	oz.	.85	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
Sodium, fib, dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powder, dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
micro crystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals,	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90	9.40
powder, dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powder, dms	lb.	1.50	1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.50	6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms	lb.	3.15	3.30
powder, dms.	lb.	2.80	2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.05	3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.30	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract,	long ton.	25.50	-27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long ton.	28.00	-30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long ton.	27.50	-30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	—
virgin block bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.45	—
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.30	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03½-	—
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09	—
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration cyls, l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03½-	—
washed, NF bot	lb.	.11	—
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	short-ton.	120.00	—
ground, ex-dock	short-ton.	120.00	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltо	unit-ton.	.86	—
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.86	.89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla	unit-ton.	.91	—
Sweet basil, imported, bgs	lb.	.90	—

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2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works	lb.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.45	1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.50	1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50	—
Talc, fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28 00	-35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	27 00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works	ton.	36.00	—
Imp Canadian grd., bgs, c.l., mines	ton.	15 25	-35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.,	lb.	.04¼-	—
No. 1 tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.03½-	—
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.03⅜-	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	.05¾
50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Tamarind, W I, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk	unit-ton.	5.00	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	5.50	—
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
AA, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.0910-	.0960
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.54	.56
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46	—
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.70	.72½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½-	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½-	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	45	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran, or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	56	.59
dms.	lb.	.57	.60
USP, powd, bbls., dms, kgs	lb.	.61	.62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls, c.l	lb.	24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	25	.25½
NF, cryst., fib, dms	lb.	.60	.62
powd., b, dms	lb.	.65	.69
Terpineol alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms, c.l., South	lb.	13½	—
l.c.l. South	lb.	14	—
extra, dms	lb.	.41	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinglycol ether, dms, c.l., works.	lb.	23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Propionate, dms	lb	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms, bots.	gm.	.98	—
Propionate USP 100 gms, bots.	gm.	.98	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Tetrachloroethylene, tech, (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal, dms., works	lb.	20½	.21½
smaller, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	71	—
l.c.l.	lb.	72	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.69	—

"WHY DO YOU ALWAYS ORDER SOLVAY ALKALIES, JOE?"

"I'll tell you why I count on SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies...

SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
Cleaning Compounds
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

. . . **As you know,** Solvay is a pretty big company. But I've always found that Solvay service has that personal touch . . . that little something that makes me feel like a valued customer, whether I buy big or small. In a nutshell, Solvay combines the service and facilities of a big company, with the friendly feeling of a small company that really has my interest at heart.

For instance—I always get courteous service from the Solvay sales staff. They always seem to be willing, even anxious, to help me. And as far as delivery is concerned, I get the same prompt delivery as the big fellows.

But probably the most important thing I get is Solvay's "Industry-Wise" Technical Service . . . a specialized, exclusive service that includes technicians who have an intimate knowledge of *my* industry. They give me advice and suggestions—and it costs me nothing.

These are the things that make me count on *Solvay first* for my alkalies."

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Tetraethylenepentamine—Zinc Oxide, Pigment

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .44 .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb 1.99¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .866 - 1.074
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .76 - .86
Metal lb. .93½- —
Oxide, dms lb. .94 - .96
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .924 - .944
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .752 - .762
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y ton 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd, L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Toludin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. tanks lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .02 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .0185- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib ctns works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .83

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.63.00 -63.50
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.50
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. tots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 -104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .1030- —
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .1017- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .1028- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, ngs lb. .47 - .47½
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.17 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.13 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.17 - 1.19
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, ngs., ton lots lb. 1.38 - 1.40
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .79 - 81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .90
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industr., tanks, Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .25 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.43	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.33	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.90	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	[illegible]	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms. c.l.	lb.	.25½-	
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs. works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls.,	works lb	No prices.	
Hydride cns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse	cwt.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs.... works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

Aluminum Fabricators Get Third Quarter Allotment

More than 90,000,000 pounds of primary aluminum will be made available to independent fabricators by the three present producers during the third quarter of this year, Edward F. Mansure, administrator of General Services announced June 18. This is over and above purchases for the national stockpile and set-asides for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense.

Mr. Mansure said that as a result of the government-industry expansion and speed-up program, total production of primary aluminum during the third quarter will be over 650,000,000 pounds, of which approximately 220,000,000 pounds will come from new facilities. Construction under the first and second rounds of the aluminum expansion program is about 75 percent completed. By the time all plants are finished. total production capacity will be well over 3,000,000,000 pounds of primary aluminum a year.

The 90,000,000 pounds of primary aluminum to be sold by the three producers in the third quarter is about 18,000,000 pounds more than the amount they are required to sell to fabricators under a rule laid down by the aluminum expansion program. This is equal to the amount of primary aluminum made available to non-integrated fabricators during the present quarter.

Hoffmann-La Roche Appoints Stanley Sales Manager in Northwest Division

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of Benjamin G. Stanley as divisional sales manager of the northwest division, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Stanley joined the Roche field staff in 1948 and has recently represented the company in Pasadena, Calif.

Nickel Use Curbs Lifting Requested by Electroplaters

The National Production Authority was urged last week by the jobbing electroplaters industry advisory committee to remove its restrictions on the use of nickel for plating and permit the use of whatever nickel is available to the plating industry without restriction. Schedule 1 of order M-80 presently permits the use of nickel anodes and nickel chemicals in applying a nickel "strike" of not more than an average of 0.00005-inch thick prior to chromium plating.

Industry representatives reiterated their previous stand that it is difficult, if not impossible, to do effective plating with a nickel strike of only 0.00005-inch. Attempts to comply with this restriction result in some waste of nickel and the products being plated, members said.

NPA officials pointed out that the elimination of the 0.0005 in the limitation, as proposed by the committee would in effect wipe out the list of prohibited uses of nickel and thus increase the strong pressure on nickel supplies.

The committee raised several questions about nickel allocations and distribution under the present control system. Government representatives said that exports of primary nickel have been embargoed since the second quarter of 1951. Some nickel is exported in semi-fabricated form, under Mutual Security and military aid programs, and to traditional customers in Latin America, but these exports will be reduced to 110,000 pounds in the third quarter.

NPA officials emphasized that present allocation and compliance policies are aimed at an equitable division of nickel among all civilian industries and individual firms within each industry. The committee was told that any increase of allocations for the electroplating industry would be at the expense of other industries, barring any increase in supplies.

Proposed cuts in military spending may reduce the military requirements for nickel and make more available to civilian users by the fourth quarter, NPA said.

Pharmaceutical Foundation Moves

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has moved from its New York office to new headquarters at 1507 M street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., the foundation has announced.

Gen'l Aniline Case Delayed; Plaintiff to Obtain More Data

Interhandel, a Swiss corporation, was given an additional thirty days to produce certain papers and records required by the government in defense of its suit in the General Aniline & Film Corporation case by federal judge Bolitha L. Laws of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia June 15.

The Swiss concern claims ownership of General Aniline and brought suit in the federal court to recover the concern from the Office of Alien Property, which seized the company early in World War II as being enemy controlled.

Monsanto Gives Grant for Poultry Research to U. of New Hampshire

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced a $4,150 research grant-in-aid to the University of New Hampshire to support studios in poultry nutrition. E. G. Somogyi, research and development director for Monsanto's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., said that the research program will include extensive investigation of the response of poultry to amino acid nutrition.

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Getting Economic Advice

Whatever the reason—a number have been cited by economists of various beliefs—there is a deal of evidence that the federal government intends to retain a paternal, even an avuncular, interest in the business stability of the country. An effort will be made, so it is said, to keep politics out of that relationship and also to keep the whole thing out of politics. The declared main purpose is to prevent, or avoid, a depression.

One of the major steps toward the implementation of the purposed assistance is the President's request that the Congress re-establish his Council of Economic Advisers, making some changes in, at least, the structure of the organization. Seemingly it is purposed also to permit private enterprise to exist as such and to function as such in whatever role may be determined for it. Why the whole matter would not better be handled by business without the intermediary of government is a question which calls for careful consideration on both sides. It is not to be taken for granted that business as a whole is of the mind implied with relation to agriculture in the reported proposal by the Secretary of Agriculture that the national organizations of farmers poll their members on how the government should tackle the problems of declining farm income, decreasing exports, and increasing crop surpluses.

Economic advice is as much needed by business as it is by government, and, properly presented—the theoretical and the practical are far apart in all economic areas—it could and would do more good through the direct channel.

Business, like government, is men and women, its laws are but guides—they do nothing of themselves. In good hands, they can do good. It must be recognized that what business can do to maintain economic stability is wholly a matter of what the men and women of business will do. Perhaps they will take advice to that end more readily from government than from their own advisers. There is no reason why they should, but doing so has become a quite common practice.

A question arises at that point:—To what extent would government advice—or any other, for that matter—be received and even considered by those who need it? How many of those now worrying over what can be done to prevent a slump when government spending is substantially curtailed have even heard of the report*, "Markets After the Defense Expansion," published by the Department of Commerce last year?

That report is officially called "the most authentic and detailed appraisal of business prospects for the next few years which has been presented to the American businessman. Its object is to be helpful. It attempts only to present the facts with ample words of caution as to the fallibility of human judgment and the shortcomings of powers of prophecy."

It was prepared for the department, in cooperation with the Committee for Economic Development, by a group of nineteen economists not in government service. It is fundamentally concerned with the following questions:—

When will defense expenditures level off or decline?

How will prospective changes in defense expenditures affect private demand and the market as a whole?

Have we expanded industrial capacity beyond our needs?

To what extent have high postwar markets been dependent upon deferred demands built up during the war and abnormal conditions abroad?

Are these special factors still supporting sales?

Has the asset position of business and individuals been impaired by the inflation of costs and prices, and high expenditures to the point of trouble?

Admitting the impossibility of simply and assuredly answering those questions, the report presents and analyzes facts believed to be relevant, with a very pertinent expression of the hope that "they will aid the businessman to reach his decisions and conduct his operations in the light of such general economic facts as can be known."

That is all that government, or any other, advisers can do. It is good for businessmen to get factual advice. It is difficult to recognize it. There is a common belief that it is also difficult to follow such advice, and, of course, it must be fitted to individual conditions: it can have no general applicability as a whole. Government can help business to get facts. It can do little, if anything, to get them properly appraised or utilized. Those are for the doing by the men and women who are business. And one of the biggest things that they can do is help government, or some more closely related agency, get all the full facts and get them known to all who need to know.

* Markets After the Defense Expansion—a report designed, as originally announced in July, 1952, by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, to inform the business community on factors affecting the level of civilian demand after the present defense program has reached its peak. Paper; v + 90 pages, 9⅜ x 11¾ in. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office. 55 cents.

For the Bookshelf

ION EXCHANGERS IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. By Olof Samuelson. Cloth; xviii +291 pages, 6x9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $6.50.

Dr. Samuelson, who is professor of engineering chemistry—the relations of that designation and "chemical engineering" offer much of thoughtful interest—at Chalmers Institute of Technology in Goteborg, Sweden, has been honored for his outstanding work on ion-exchange resins. In this book, he goes into the use of such resins and other ion exchangers in analytical separations, with a deal of stress on chromographic analysis. He proposes, he says, not a complete reference book, but a sketch of possibilities. He does that very well.

About 40 percent of the text of this book has to do with descriptions of structure and properties of ion-exchange resins and the technic of ion-exchange separations in analysis. The rest of the book has to do with applications of those processes to (1) determination of total salt concentration, (2) removal of interfering ions in inorganic analysis (3) inorganic colloids and high polymer electrolytes, (4) isolation of trace constituents, (5) inorganic qualitative analysis, (6) chromatographic separations in inorganic chemistry (7) isolation of low-molecular-weight organic electrolytes, (8) aldehydes and ketones, (9) sugars and polyhydric alcohols, (10) sulphite waste liquor, (11) alkaloids, (12) aminoacids, (13) nucleotides, nucleosides and purine and pyrimidine bases, (14) vitamins, (15) antibiotics. Other biochemical and biological applications are presented and there is a discussion of investigations of complex salt solutions and the purification and recovery of analytical reagents. Characteristics of some commercially available ion exchangers are presented in an appendix, where there is also a tabulation of standard screens.

The scope of the book can be seen from that summary. The value of its information is indicated by the reputation of the author. Facility of reference is provided via a subject index and an author index.

THE WORKER AND HIS HEALTH. Paper; 8 pages, 5½x8 in. Washington: Office of Defense Mobilization, Health Resources Advisory Committee.

This little brochure is a very useful complement to the IHF publications referred to above. It is a guide to much information that all industrial executives should have.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 4*

extent to which our present tax policies tend to monopoly and obligopoly." The committee's recommendations will be presented to the ways and means committee's of the house where tax legislation originates and which is now starting a study on overall revision of the tax structure. If not accepted, the committee will try to find some other way of getting them enacted into law.

Benefit Plans Rules Revised

Regulations and interpretations on profit-sharing and benefit plans under the fair labor standards act have just been revised by the Department of Labor. The revisions are the result of recent hearings held to re-examine the original regulations and interpretations that had been issued more than three years ago.

Statutory amendments effective January 25, 1950, provided that payments made under a bona fide profit-sharing plan meeting the regulations of the Wage-Hour Administrator, or a bona fide plan for providing health and welfare benefits for employees may be excluded from the employee's other earnings in determining his regular rate of pay. Under the act overtime pay at time and one-half the regular rate is due employees for all hours worked beyond forty a week.

An important provision of the new benefit plan interpretations accepts as bona fide, in the absence of contrary evidence, a plan which qualifies under section 165(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the primary purpose of the plan is to provide employees with retirement, disability, medical and hospital benefits and the like. The revisions also eliminate a previous requirement that the employer's contributions must be paid over to a third party trustee. The trustee may now be an affiliate of the employer.

The revisions also make it clear that a bona fide benefit plan may be financed out of profits. This change will help clarify the uncertainty which previously existed as to whether payments made under such a plan would have to meet the tests for profit-sharing plans or those for benefit plans.

Lead, Zinc Import Curb Asked

Members of congress from the western states are receiving an increasing number of petitions for action that would curb imports of lead and zinc into the United States which are claimed to be wrecking the American mining industry by keeping prices down. It appears unlikely, however, that any new tariff will be imposed on imports because this is one of the important phases of foreign trade policy that is to be studied by the joint congressional-executive commission asked for by President Eisenhower.

Most of the lead and zinc mines in the state of Utah are now virtually shut down, according to Sen. Arthur W. Watkins. He told the senate a few days ago that during the past year twenty-two of Utah's thirty lead and zinc mines have ceased operation, and by March 30 approximately 1,600 people in the state had lost their jobs as a consequence of the curtailment of lead and zinc mining operations. He had reason to believe that similar situations exist in other states where lead and zinc are mined.

The American Mining Congress which is making a drive for import duties on these metals recently summarized the feelings of the miners by saying "When we want and urgently need metals from abroad, we do not get them and when we do not need them, they come into the American market to depress prices and close down domestic plants."

Oil Burners' Effect on Market

The marked increase in oil burners for space heating that has been continuing year after year since the end of World War II is beginning to have a marked effect on graphs of oil marketing by causing wide curves from season to season. The Petroleum Administration Defense reports, for example, that the current quarters demand for oil products is recording the largest quarterly decline in recent petroleum industry history.

The postwar trend toward greater seasonal variation in demand had been partly obscured by the Korean invasion in 1950, the Iranian shutdown in 1951 and the domestic refining strikes in 1952. These events distorted the normal demand pattern, but this year the trend became fully apparent. According to estimates of PAD, demand for oil products in the two winter quarters of a given year now reaches a level about 900,000 barrels a day higher than demand in the two summer quarters.

PAD credits this almost entirely to the increased use of oil for heating homes and factories. In earlier years, when the range between first and second quarter demand was smaller, no substantial seasonal shift in industry operations was necessary. Fuel product stocks could be built up in summer and drawn down in winter, with industry operations maintained at a relatively stable year-round rate. As the magnitude of the variation has increased, however, seasonal adjustments in operations have become necessary.

'Grass Roots' Farm Programs

Farm programs based on suggestions of farmers themselves are the goal of a procedure now being tried by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The department describes it as an attempt to get the "grass roots opinion" on farm problems so that the Secretary and congress will have a guide to follow when they review the various programs now in operation.

How deeply the canvass will go into the roots of agriculture is open to speculation. The announcement stated that letters are being sent to representatives of the major farm organizations, the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, and other agricultural groups over the country requesting their judgments and views on what are sound principles upon which farm programs should be based. These relate to such problems as price supports, commodity marketing, and foreign trade.

Secretary Benson has set up a committee in the department under the direction of Undersecretary True D. Morse to chart the course of the survey, while some fifteen other groups in the department are studying various phases of present and proposed farm programs. Review is being made of hundreds of letters and reports that have been received thus far from farmers and others, which is only the beginning of a flood of suggestions expected to be received.

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Heavy Chemicals

Activity in heavy chemicals was on a broader scale last week. Recent announcements of higher contract prices on July 1 stimulated consumer demand in several directions. Purchases, however, were conducted on a conservative basis. There was a limit on the buying movement in chlorine as storage facilities for this chemical are not elaborate. More producers have signified a desire to go along with the advance in dry caustic soda at the turn of the month and it looks as though an upward revision will be industry wide. A similar condition also applies to chlorine. The chlorates felt the impact of an increased demand and shipments were a bit late in leaving the works as a result of a shortage of labor for handling these chemicals.

Sulphuric acid was in tighter supply under a strong demand and stocks of hydrochloric acid leaned toward the short side. Shipments of both light and dense soda ash were described as good. No improvement in the agricultural demand for copper sulphate could be noted. Fluctuations in metallic tin were not wide enough to alter prices of the tin based chemicals. Supplies of nickel sulphate gave no sign of improvement. Shipments of calcium chloride increased with the resumption of seasonal buying for summer highway treatment. The stringency which formerly featured bleaching powder has been relieved and immediate shipments were readily available.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 93.8 percent for the week ending June 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.08 in the preceding week and 88.5 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census.

Bauxite—The Surinam Government has granted a large U. S. company bauxite exploration and mining rights on 112,000 acres of land situated on the Marowyne River, south of the Moengo concession of the Surinam Bauxite Co. Two geologists and a mining engineer are now engaged in surveying the concession and a Surinam subsidiary of the U. S. company will be established in the near future.

Bleaching Powder—Production has caught up with demand and supply conditions have improved appreciably. Immediate shipments are now available at 5.02c. per pound in drums, carlots and at 6.52c. in l.c.l. quantities f.o.b. the works.

Calcium Chloride—Summer demand for highway treatment has made itself felt and shipments have increased. Stocks so far have not been seriously impaired as production has been sufficient to maintain a satisfactory balance between supply and demand.

Carbon Dioxide—Production showed a normal seasonal increase in March. Output of liquid and gas was placed at 14,338 tons, against 12,853 in February and 13,323 tons in March last year. Production of solid (dry ice) amounted to 38,612 tons, compared with a revised total of 31,144 in the preceding month and 33,984 tons in March 1952.

Chlorine—Demand has increased as the result of the announcement of higher prices July 1 but there has been a limit to purchases on account of the inability to store this chemical. It is expected that increased production of synthetic insecticides will take place by the end of the month and it is believed that the call for chlorine will expand for insecticide use. Supplies so far this month have been adequate to meet requirements.

Copper Sulphate — Nothing unusual about the agricultural demand last week. The season is a late one with sales running below the normal average. Shipments for industrial use continued steady and of satisfactory volume. Export sales remained slow which is not out of line for this period of the year. Supplies are adequate to meet requirements.

Phosphorous Oxychloride — Recorded a slight increase in production in March. The total showed 1,168 tons, compared with 1,018 in February and 1,112 tons in March last year. Trichloride output in March amounted to 1,061 tons, against 868 in the preceding month and 908 tons in March 1952. The March 1953 production was a new monthly high for this material.

Potash, Caustic — Announcement of higher contract prices effective July 1 has kept demand active. Production has moved out rapidly leaving the supply situation temporarily snug.

Potassium Carbonate—In about the same position as caustic potash. Announcement of higher prices at the turn of the month has brought out an increased demand from glass plants and other consumers and kept production moving freely.

Potassium Chlorate — Contract prices will be advanced July 1 to 10¼c. for crystals in carlots and 11½c. to 12c. per pound for l.c.l. Powdered will be priced at 10¾c. carlots and 12c. to 12½c. for l.c.l. at the works. Supply position has remained comfortable. Perchlorate is priced at 15c. per pound in carlots and at 16½c. for l.c.l. at the works.

Potassium Permanganate — No announcement of increased prices has been made to date. Domestic sales have continued of fair seasonal dimensions and the supply position has continued comfortable.

Potassium Stannate—Producers did not change prices last week as quotations were still based on tin at 92c. per pound. The price range extended from 68.4c. to 74c. per pound, depending upon quantity delivered East.

Salt Cake—Announcement of a higher contract price on July 1 has tended to increase demand chiefly for craft paper use. March production of crude commercial increased. The total showed 63,460 tons, compared with 57,618 in the previous month and 57,291 tons in March 1952.

Soda Ash—Shipments of light and dense ash have continued at a satisfactory level. While the chemical and glass industries have taken on stocks, there has been a broad miscellaneous inquiry for various uses. Production has remained steady and enough tonnage has been made available to cover requirements promptly.

Soda, Caustic—It looks as though the advance in prices for the dry forms of caustic soda formerly announced will become industry-wide on July 1. Demand for dry caustic, particularly flakes has increased. Shipments of liquid caustic have continued about steady with the movement showing little variation from that of the previous month.

Sodium Chlorate—New prices effective July 1 show carlots at 8¾c. per pound and l.c.l. at 10¼c. to 11c. for contacts, depending upon quantity f.o.b. the works. The above prices are now named for spot material. There is no scarcity of stocks at present although the shortage of labor has caused some difficulty in getting shipments moving from works on time.

Sodium Phosphates — Production of tetrabasic in March was placed at 7,748 tons, compared with 8,248 in February and 6,782 tons in March 1952. The acid pyro output in March was 1,050 tons, against 1,034 in the preceding month and 954 tons in March last year. Tripoly production in March showed 39,731 tons, compared with 36,634 in February and 29,768 tons in March 1952.

Sodium Sulphate—Anhydrous refined production in March amounted to 19,151 tons, against 14,399 in February and 17,562 tons in March 1952.

Sodium Sulphide—Market continued about in balance. No production figures for liquid and crystal were made available for March. Production of concentrated was 2.888 tons, compared with 2,318 for the preceding month and 2,312 tons in March 1952.

Sulphur—Consumer demand continued strong with producers moving all the tonnage possible to level off requirements. Demand for sulphuric acid use has increased since the announcement of higher and contract prices effective July 1.

Sulphur Dioxide—March production showed a fair tonnage increase. The total stood at 4,220 tons, compared with 3,425 in the preceding month and 3,713 in March last year.

Tin Chemicals—While the metal fluctuated, there was not enough differential in price to alter quotations of the tin based chemicals. Producers used 92c.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
97.59	97.59	97.27	95.06

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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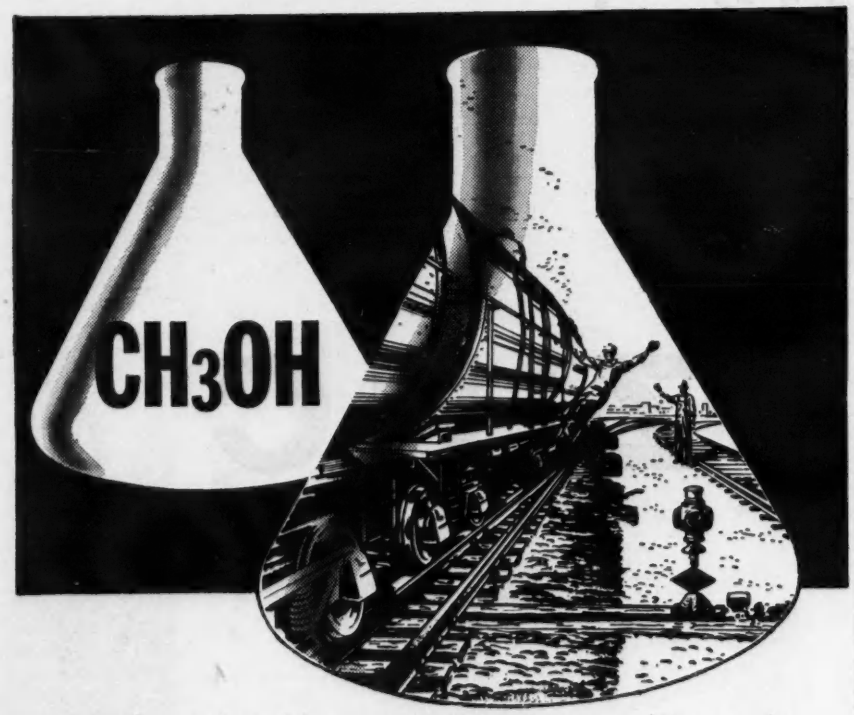

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for tin, the same price as in the preceding period.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial demand held at a satisfactory level with shipments of good volume and the market steady. No price changes were announced.

Hydrochloric—Supply leaned toward the tight side with some producers in a better position to make immediate shipments than others. Low production of byproduct acid is said to have created a rather spotty supply situation.

Napthenic—Market steady with producer's naming 14c. per pound for drums, carlots and 12c. for tankcars, works. These prices are also quoted for shipments over the third quarter of the year.

Nitric—Continued in balance with production measuring up to current demand. Some disposition to build up consumer inventories prior to the advance in contract prices July 1.

Phosphoric—March established a new high monthly production record. The total showed 214,715 tons including 111,831 tons made from phosphorus and 102,884 from phosphate rock. February output was revised to 190,765 tons and in March last year 168,272 tons were produced.

Sulphuric—Maintenance of heavy demand has tightened the supply position to some extent. The desire to build up consumer stocks prior to the advance in the contract price at the turn of the month appeared to be the reason for the increased buying movement.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products in April 1953 amounted to 219,000,000 pounds, 2 percent above the 214,000,000 pounds shipped during the previous month and 37 percent above the April 1952 total, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

General Services Administration announced that independent aluminum fabricators will get more than 90,000,000 pounds of metal from the industry's three producers during the third quarter. Govenment contracts with the companies call for them to offer at least two-thirds of their production from new facilities to "non-integrated" companies when C.M.P. ends July 1.

Chromite—A new all-time peak in the consumption of chromite was reached in March when use of all grades increased 18 percent over February (122,811 tons) to exceed the former record set in March 1952 by 2,993 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of chromite for metallurgical purposes (in the manufacture of ferro-alloys and stainless steels) rose 25 percent to a record high, while refractory and chemical use were, respectively, 10 percent and 9 percent above the previous month. First quarter over-all consumption was slightly higher than during the corresponding period the year previous.

Chromium metallurgical products were consumed at a 2 percent lower daily rate than during the short month of February although consumption for the month was 8 percent higher. Consumers' stocks of these products totaled 22,136 short tons, and producers' stocks 13,055 short tons on March 31. Production of chromium chemicals in March totaled 7,984 short tons.

Shipments of domestic chromite in March totaled 1,374 short tons (preliminary), a gain of 8 percent over February; this brought the first quarter total to 3,464 tons (preliminary), 154 percent greater than during the corresponding period of 1952.

Chromite imports (all grades) during March declined 24 percent from the February total to 155,716 tons, according to the Bureau of the Census. Total imports for the first quarter, however, were 38 percent higher than during the corresponding period in 1952. Metallurgical imports in March dropped 12 percent, refractory 46 percent, and chemical 15 percent.

Copper—Producers report some pickup in demand and state that sales for July are about equal to those of June regardless of the fact that fabricators will be operating on a 50 percent basis next month. Electrolytic remained at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Domestic production of refined copper was placed at 117,929 tons in May by the Copper Institute which is a new monthly high for the first five months of 1953. Deliveries to fabricators were 146,815 tons and stocks on May 31 were 52,762 tons, compared with 48,382 on April 30.

Official advices from London state that the latest step in the progressive liberalization of United Kingdom commodity markets is the announcement that private and free trading in copper will be restored on August 5. On that date the London Metal Exchange will resume dealings and London metal merchants will again have opportunities of earning additional foreign exchange as the result of these operations. Bulk buying by the Government will come to an end. The Ministry of Materials has announced that it has given the required three months' notice to Commonwealth and other producers. An order has been made which allows offers or contracts to buy or sell copper for delivery after the end of bulk imports to be made without license. The new arrangements will include overall supervision by the Bank of England—simi-

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lar to that already exercised in tin, lead and zinc.

It is expected in trade circles that the freeing of copper will be followed by a fall in price, as has happened with lead and zinc. Intelligent anticipation of the event has already affected the volume of trade, which has dropped heavily. The carry-over of stocks belonging to the Ministry when bulk buying finishes may be as much as 200,000 tons, although some of this may be set aside for the stockpile. Methods of disposing of government holdings of metal are to be discussed with Canadian and other suppliers and their United Kingdom agents with the object of causing as little disturbance as possible to the market.

Lead—Spotty improvement in the demand was reported at the late advance with consumers apparently willing to follow a conservative buying policy. The market for the common grade remained at 13½c. per pound New York and 13.30c. at St. Louis. The chemical grade was priced at 13.60c. and 13.40c. per pound at New York and St. Louis respectively.

Magnesium — Production of primary magnesium ingot at 9,796 tons was about 6 per cent below March 1953 but 11 percent above April 1952. Due to the closing of four government-owned plants by July, the production will decrease to a level of about 6,000 tons per month for the balance of the year. 6,000 tons per month will be adequate to meet the requirements of current consumption and some stockpiling. The shipments of wrought products for the month of April at 1,051 tons exceeded those of March 1953 by 6 percent and those of April 1952 by 20 percent. This is the biggest monthly shipment of magnesium wrought products ever reported. These figures are released by The Magnesium Association based on information received from the U. S. Bureau of Census and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Quicksilver—Small lot sales were about the best that could be said of the market. The price range extended from $194 to $196 per flask on spot but the market was not firm at these figures and could probably have been shaded on a firm offer for a round lot including 100 flasks or more. According to trade reports, there was no scarcity of stocks.

San Francisco.—Price quotations for spot metal were nominal and unchanged, $197-$200 per flask. Market continued quiet with little or no activity reported.

Tin—Press advices from Brussels, Belgium, state than an international working party representing producers and consumers of tin began meeting there on June 15 to consider proposals for international action regarding tin. If discussions run their full course they will last a fortnight. In any case an opinion will be given as to whether conditions exist for resumption of the United Nations 1950 Geneva conference on tin. That conference, called, like this, by the International Tin Study Group, adjourned after the United States delegates said they did not consider the time ripe for an international agreement. An important aspect of the discussions is the decline in the world price of tin, which is said to be below some producers' costs. Producers are expected to bring forward a proposal for an international agreement to set up buffer stocks, for which tin would be bought and from which it would be sold at agreed prices.

Consumer demand remained quiet last week. The uncertain position of the market made buyers cautious and there was little disposition to increase inventories. In the late trading, grade A was priced at 92c. per pound on spot.

Perkin-Elmer Increases Plant Space in Norwalk

An expansion of 20 percent in plant space to provide manufacturing and laboratory facilities for infrared process stream analyzers has been completed by Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Conn.

The new 12,000 square foot unit has been built directly on to the existing 50,000 square foot plant at Norwalk. The new unit has been built to meet the anticipated demand for the new Perkin-Elmer infrared process control analyzers, announced three months ago. A group of development and application engineers will also work within the new unit.

Conray Products Co. Moves Offices

Conray Products has announced that it has moved its offices from 510 Avenue of the Americas to 200 West 34th street, New York. The telephone number is BRyant 9-5685. Warehousing is now being conducted at 62 Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williams Adds Marchitto

Michael Marchitto has joined the market research staff of Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., New York. Preceding his present association, Mr. Marchitto was engaged with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for five years, principally in package research and development.

Technical Students Now Available For Summer Jobs in New York

More college students majoring in engineering, chemistry and other technical subjects will be available to private industry for summer jobs this year, the New York State Employment Service has reported. Some 700 students are expected to register at the Employment Service's professional office, 1 East 19th street, New York, for jobs as technical aides, junior draftsmen, tracers and laboratory assistants. The influx is due to a decline in hiring by government agencies in and around the New York city area where many of these students usually found summer jobs.

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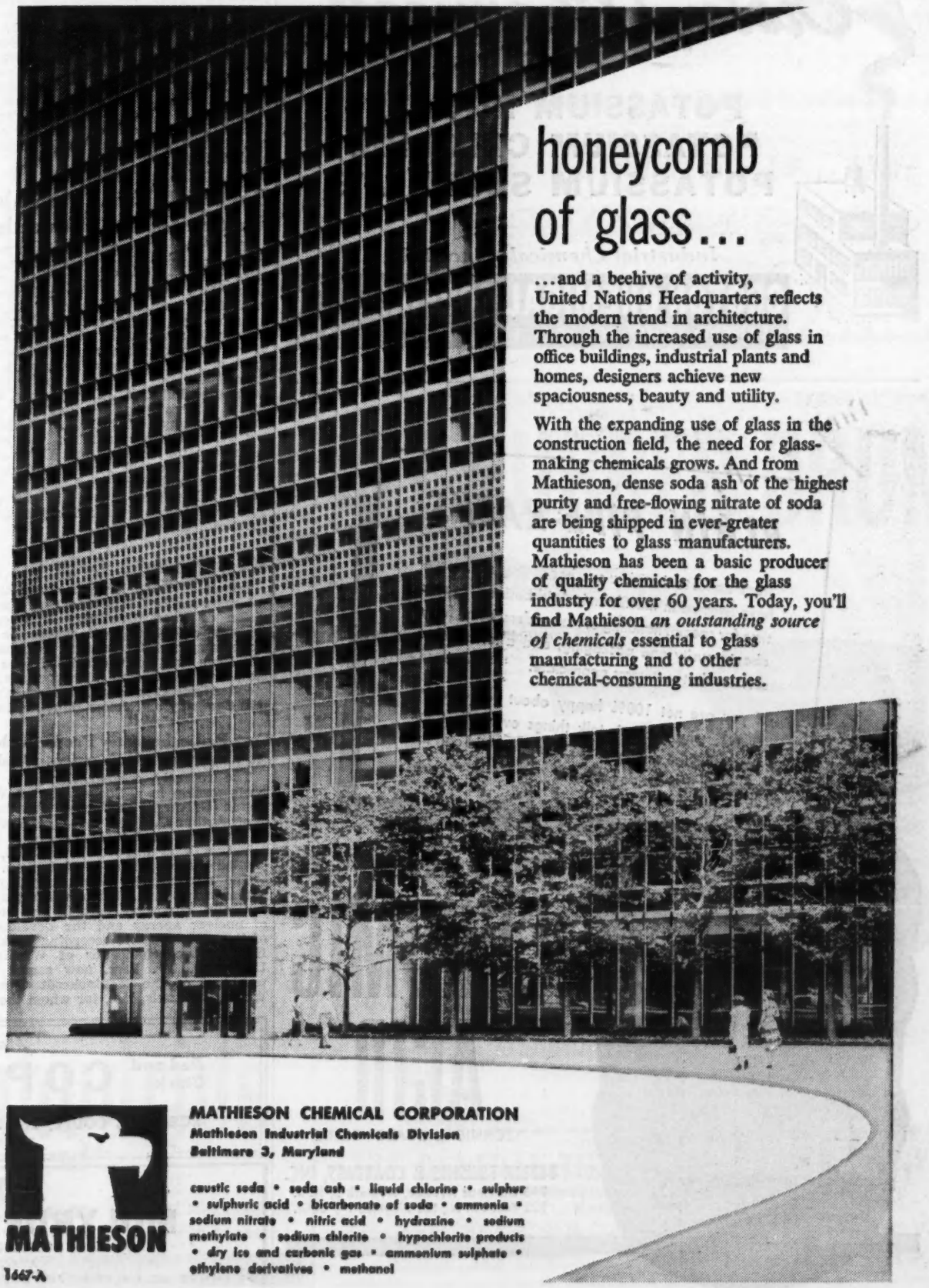

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Surfactant Production, Sales Gained Slightly During 1952

United States output of all surface-active agents in 1952 was 741,000,000 pounds, an increase of 7 percent over the 693,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 612,000,000 pounds, valued at $120,000,000, compared with 590,000,000 pounds, valued at 126,000,000, in 1951.

Production in 1952 of cyclic surface-active agents amounted to 477,000,000 pounds, an increase of 18,000,000 pounds over the output of 459,000,000 pounds reported for 1951. Sales of cyclic surface-active agents in 1952 totaled 381,000,000 pounds, valued at $64,000,000 compared with sales of 386,000,000 pounds, valued at $72,000,000 in 1951.

Production in 1952 of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 264,000,000 pounds, an increase of 13 percent over the output of 234.000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales of acyclic surface-active agents in 1952 totaled 231,000,000 pounds, valued at $55,000,000, compared wtih sales of 203,000,000 pounds, valued at $54,000,000, in 1951.

In 1952, production of all anion-active surface-active agents (sulphated and sulphonated cyclic and acyclic compounds and acyclic salts of fatty acids) amounted to 636,000,000 pounds, or about 87 percent of the total output of surface-active agents as a group. In 1952 the output of all cation-active surface-active agents (chiefly nonsulphonated nitrogen-containing compounds, both cyclic and cyclic and acyclic) was 41,000,000 pounds. Production in 1952 of all cyclic and acyclic esters and ethers (generally nonionic materials) totaled 64,000,000 pounds.

DuPont Rubber Chemicals Position Goes to Abernathy

H. Herman Abernathy has been named to the newly created post of assistant sales manager—technical, it has been announced by the rubber chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. In this capacity, Mr. Abernathy will assist O. M. Hayden in supervising technical activities of the division's sales organization, as well as work performed in the rubber laboratories at Deepwater Point, N. J., and Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Abernathy joined duPont's Jackson Laboratory staff in 1930. The following year he transferred to the rubber laboratory for research and development work on latex and latex chemicals, becoming latex division head in 1946. Since 1952, he has been engaged in new products development work for the rubber chemicals division.

Westvaco Adds Dean

Robert R. Dean has joined the technical sales staff of Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, where he will work on special development assignments. Mr. Dean had been associated with Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Diamond Alkali Company, American Cyanamid Company and Johns-Manville, Inc.

Farr Radiochemistry Professorship At Washington University to Wahl

The recently created Henry V. Farr professorship in radiochemistry at Washington University has been awarded to Prof. Arthur C. Wahl, associate professor of chemistry. Prof. Wahl was one of three scientists who discovered, isolated, and studied the properties of plutonium.

The appointment brings together the names of two men, each of whom played a critically important part in the release of nuclear energy and the development of the atomic bomb, according to Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University. Mr. Farr, now senior vice-president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., for whom the professorship is named, recommended in 1942 that the firm, where he was then director of the inorganic research program, undertake the task of purifying many tons of uranium oxide, crucially important to the entire atomic program. Prof. Wahl has served as a director of the new radiochemical laboratory at the university since its erection in 1947. Previo sly he had been at Los Alamos, N. M., where he had worked in the chemical division of the atomic laboratory.

Packaging Course Topics To Interest All Engineers

The 1953 intensive technical short course to be presented cooperatively next October by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers will offer a selection of topics of interest to both junior and senior engineers, it has been announced.

The program will be conducted simultaneously with the annual Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Exposition and the National Protective Packaging and Materials Handling Competition. The triple feature event presented yearly by SIPMHΣ will be at Mechanics Hall in Boston the week of October 19.

The committee in charge has voted to present sessions on elementary problems of protective packaging and materials handling concurrently with sessions on advanced and more technical topics. The curricula will be designed so that the elementary and advanced segments of the course will join together in the closing sessions.

The subject matter of the over-all curriculum will be divided fairly between packaging and materials handling. Topics to be stressed specifically will include:—The needs of the armed forces; the methods, materials, and economics of materials handling; arsenal products; electrical and electronics products; machinery and metal products; textiles and mill products; cushioning and corrosion prevention, and problems peculiar to old plants.

Trade Briefs

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., is offering a booklet on plastic materials of construction.

Pioneer Latex & Chemical Company has added Joseph Kiernan to its sales staff.

Olin Industries has named Robert Cole director of advertising and sales promotion.

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Rheology Society Seeking Papers for Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Society of Rheology will be held at the New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29 and 30. The program committee has invited contributions from members of the society and from others who are interested in rheology. Papers on fundamental studies of flow, plasticity, elasticity, and viscoelastic phenomena are among those which are appropriate, as are contributions dealing with practical applications of rheology, and those describing pertinent instrumentation, it was said.

The program committee feels that an appropriate subject for one session of the meeting would be a consideration of fatigue in various materials. It is hoped that common aspects of this subject can be developed, so that the results may be helpful to investigators who are working in apparently unrelated fields.

Correspondence concerning papers should be sent to John H. Elliott, chairman, program committee, Hercules Experiment Station, Wilmington, Del. Papers presented before the society generally required twenty to thirty minutes for presentation, and approximately fifteen minutes is provided for discussion. These times, however, are only a guide for prospective authors, as considerable flexibility is possible. Three copies of a brief abstract should be received by August 15 so that it may be included in the program for the meeting.

Papers presented at the meeting are generally published in a group in the *Journal of Applied Physics*. In order to avoid delays in publication, authors are requested to submit three copies of their manuscript before September 1, if possible. Publication in the rheology issue of the journal is not mandatory, however, since authors may have a prior commitment to publish elsewhere, and in some cases, may not wish to publish.

Olin Names Gordon Grand

John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, Inc., has announced the appointment of Gordon Grand, jr., as assistant to the president. Mr. Grand will be located in the New York offices of the company. He has been chief counsel to the Republican members of the ways and means committee, house of representatives, since 1948, and he resigns as clerk ot that committee. He previously was an associate in the New York law firm of Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee.

Eastman Kodak Appoints Two to Laboratory Posts

Appointment of Philip E. Smith as assistant manager of Eastman Kodak Company's Chicago processing laboratories and C. Everett Moses as manager of the company's Flushing, N. Y., processing laboratories has been announced by I. N. Hultman, vice-president and general manager of Kodak Park.

Mr. Smith joined the technical staff of Kodak's cine-processing laboratory in Rochester in 1939. Early in 1941 he was appointed technical staff supervisor and later that year assistant manager of the company's film processing laboratory in Washington, D. C. From 1942 to 1946, he was manager of the Washington laboratory. Since 1946 he has served as manager of Kodak's film processing laboratory in Flushing.

Mr. Moses started with the company as a trainee at the Kodak office in 1936. Leaving Kodak in 1937, he returned in 1939 to the service department at the Kodak office. The following year he became a technical editor in that department. In 1950 Mr. Moses was appointed head of the then newly-consolidated color print service and film processing service department at Kodak Park.

AIChE Names Brown To Fill De Long's Post

George Granger Brown, dean of the College of Engineering and Edward DeMille Campbell professor of engineering at the University of Michigan, has been appointed treasurer of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Dr. Brown was appointed by the council of the institute to fill out the term of treasurer held by C. R. DeLong, vice-president of North American Solvay, Inc., and the Solvay American Corporation. Mr. DeLong, who is also a consultant in the field of chemical engineering, recently resigned as AIChE treasurer, a post he had held since 1936.

A former president of AIChE, Dr. Brown holds the institute's William H. Walker Award and the Hanlon Award of the National Gas Association. He is a director of Nash Kelvinator Corporation, and in 1950 was director of the engineering division of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Brown has been associated with the New York Edison Company, Aluminum Company of America, National Dairy Products, Inc., and has been a consulting engineer for thirty years.

Moore Corp. Sets Up Warehouse Stocks of Solvents in Kansas City

Warehouse stocks of the solvent products of John B. Moore Corporation, Nutley, N. J., have been established at Kansas City, Mo., to accommodate midwest purchasers of its materials, the company has announced. At the same time, Moore announced, the appointment of William Parsil as sales engineer for eastern Pennsylvania.

Arenol Chemical Names Dr. Rochen

Arenol Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Dr. Leo K. Rochen as sales and technical director.

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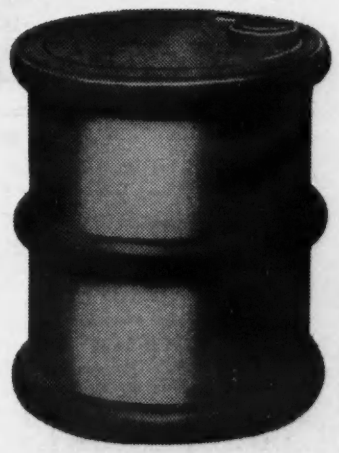

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Agricultural Chemicals

Normal superphosphate will be advanced 2 cents to 5 cents per unit on July 1 and triple will be lifted 7 cents per unit. Higher producing costs occasioned by the increased prices for phosphate rock and sulphuric acid are the primary reasons for the upward revision. Other price advances effective at the turn of the month include ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions and urea. No price changes have been announced for ammonium sulphate. Demand for this material has experienced the usual relaxation accompanying the end of the fertilizer year. Domestic inventories are not large but trade reports indicate fairly heavy quantities of foreign sulphate in storage along the Atlantic seaboard. Potash producers have sold their output heavily ahead and appear to have the jump on imported muriate. No price change at this time is expected in sodium nitrate.

No unusual activity featured packinghouse byproducts last week. A sight increase in stockfeed demand was just about sufficient to sustain former prices. While sales of hoof meal for fertilizer use were practically nil, there was some demand for industrial use. Most of the menhaden meal plants in the Baltimore area are now in operation and the catch so far this month is reported good.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate — Demand active, with buyers eager to place contracts prior to July 1 when higher prices will be established. Supply position remained definitely tight. New prices effective July 1 will range from $68 to $70 per ton, works, for domestic, depending upon producer. Eastern Canadian nitrate will be priced at $77.50 per ton on that date.

Ammonium Sulphate—Buying interest in coke-oven sulphate has shown a seasonal slowing down and the current movement has been confined chiefly to contract withdrawals. There was no change from the former price range. NFA gives imports from July, 1952, through February, 1953, at 256,786 tons, compared with 122,574 for the corresponding period in the preceding year. Synthetic, domestic, is available at $50 per ton at eastern seaboard ports. The Philippines have been in the market for 10,000 tons of this material, included in the bids was $68 per short ton delivered by an American producer and one from West Germany at $58 per metric ton, delivered. This material is for September-October shipment, 5,000 tons each month.

Bone Meal—Suppliers stated there was just about enough demand to hold the price of steamed at $65 per ton, works. Buying interest seemed to be dragging at the close of the week.

Castor Pomace—Not commanding much buying interest at present. The carlot price remained at $35 per ton, bagged, works.

Cyanamide — Prices will be reduced July 1. NFA gives imports from July 1, 1952, through February, 1953, at 91,461 tons, compared with 47,261 for the same time in the previous year.

Dried Blood — Occasional sales were made at former prices, although there was not much punch to the current buying movement. New York named $5 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $5.25.

Fish Meal—According to trade reports, most of the menhaden plants around Baltimore are now in operation and the catch so far this month is said to be good. April production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 91 percent of the total output amounted to 6,875 tons compared with 7,291 tons during the same period in 1952, the Department of Interior reports. This represents a decrease of 416 tons compared with April of the previous year. Production of menhaden meal in April was 3,386 tons, against 3,917 for April 1952. Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer during March 1953 amounted to 18,404 tons compared with 29,434 tons for the same month in 1952.

Hoof Meal—While fertilizer sales have been slow, there has been a pickup in demand for industrial use and the market has continued steady at $6.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm with demand steady for domestic use. The export movement from July 1952 through February 1953 showed 1,018,612 tons, against 1,401,817 for a similar period in the preceding year, according to NFA.

Potassium Muriate — Producers have been able to book their output for 1953-1954 without much difficulty. Figures compiled by NFA on imports for the period from July through February show a sizable drop in the foreign tonnage received. The total for 1952-1953 was 145,726 tons, compared with 328,887 for the same time in the previous year.

Sodium Nitrate—Improved weather in several consuming areas has been reflected in an increased demand. Shipments are described as seasonally normal with supplies at stock points adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate—Prices for July 1 have been announced by large producers. The lowest price at Carteret, New Jersey, will be 88c. per unit of a-p-a for normal while at Baltimore there will be a range from 88c. to 91c. per unit. As before stated, triple on July 1 will be advanced to 98c. per unit at East Tampa, Florida.

Urea — Announcement that domestic prices will be advanced $10 per ton on July 1 has strengthened the market for imported. At the close of the week sellers quoted $132 per ton at the port.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
111.30	111.30	111.61	114.17

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Activity continued to taper off over the week. With few exceptions, the market was steady with supplies reportedly adequate. The organic market was unstable with limited trading and offerings slightly lower than previous listings. Fish meal was the exception with nearby supplies tight and quotations at $2.45 per unit of portein; July-August delivery quoted $2.40, and sales already into November-December at $2.35. Offerings of imported meal were slim at $2.40 per unit of protein. Arrivals of Canadian inorganic materials are close to schedule. Price increases on domestic ammonium nitrate and sulphate, expected to be effective for the last half of the year, have not been announced.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $103.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$34-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.45 per unit of protein, domestic, nominal, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro, spot; $2.40 per unit, July-August; $2.35 October-December.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

Reports of increased infestation of boll-weevil in parts of the cotton growing areas have not been reflected to any important extent in the demand for DDT or BHC. Both synthetics were unchanged at 23c. per pound, freight equalized, and .085c. per gamma unit, respectively. Cotton dust, 3-5-40, appeared a bit steadier, with a range from 8c. to 9c. a pound, depending upon quantity, seller and location. The army-worm threat has expanded and several states report the infestation serious. This condition has brought out an improved demand, particularly for methoxychlor, where sales have shown appreciable expansion. There were no price changes to note. No complaint was voiced over the current movement of the botanicals. Suppliers reported sales of pyrethrum and rottenone fully up to the seasonal average. In general, it was stated that the overall picture in synthetics is steadier, with an absence of the sharp competition that featured the market earlier in the year. In producing quarters the opinion was expressed that regardless of the slow start it is only a question of time when the seasonal pickup in demand will develop.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Agriculture Research Policy Committee Gets 8 Members

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced appointment of eight new members to the eleven-man agricultural research policy committee. This committee is organized under Title III of the research and marketing act. Title III directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national advisory group to be consulted on research and service work and to assist in obtaining the cooperation of producers, farm organizations, industry groups, and federal and state agencies in carrying out such work.

New committee members are Roy Battles, assistant to the master of the National Grange; Frank Haumont, farmer and chairman of the Nebraska Farmers Union legislative committee; C. W. Kitchen, executive vice-president of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association; Charles R. Sayre, president and general manager of Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss.; Robert B. Taylor, wheat farmer; H. W. Vorhees, president, New Jersey Farm Bureau; Frank J. Welch, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station and Extension Service, University of Kentucky, and Paul S. Willis, president, Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Dr. Bishopp to Leave BEPQ For Cotton Foundation Post

Dr. F. C. Bishopp, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, will leave his post June 30 to accept appointment with the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation as coordinator of all federal, state and industry sponsored research concerned with the control of the pink bollworm. He will have his headquarters at Brownsville, Tex.

Dr. Bishopp has been associated with the bureau since 1904 and is a world authority on medical and veterinary entomology. As coordinator he will evaluate and recommend procedures of research to the organization concerned with the pink bollworm problem designed to explore exhaustively all chemical, biological and cultural methods of control of this pest.

Liquid Fertilizer Claims Warning Issued by NFA

The American public has been warned to be on its guard against the fallacious claims being made by some manufacturers of liquid fertilizers designed for home garden use. The warning was issued by the National Fertilizer Association in support of the position already taken by the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials.

When purchasing fertilizer or fertilizer materials, users were urged by NFA to consider the following cautions:— (1) Buy only from reliable firms; (2) be sure the product is approved and registered with your state's fertilizer control office, and (3) secure and follow the fertilizer recommendations of your state's experiment station.

California Spray Shifts Wierenga to New District

Transfer of M. E. Wierenga to Maumee, Ohio, as district manager for the California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has been announced. Mr. Wierenga will supervise sales and distribution of "Ortho" products in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and all of Michigan except the fifteen northernmost counties. He will also supervise operation of three of the company's dust mills, located at Fennville, Mich.; Evansville, Ind., and Maumee.

Mr. Wierenga started with Cal-spray in 1947. He worked for a year as sales representative in San Jose, Calif., and was then promoted to the position of branch manager for that area. In 1949 he became a district manager, with headquarters in Maryland Heights, Mo., transferring from there to Maumee.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulphate, 40 tons, inv. 4-8325, June 23, U. S. Penitentiary, Justice Dept., McNeil Island, Lock Box 500, Steilacoom, Wash.

Aqua ammonia, 64,008 lbs. ammonia hydroxide, inv. 207, June 22, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Calcium hypochlorite, 14,317 lbs., bleach, inv. 2W-410, June 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, Washington, D. C.

Chemicals, misc., 40,886 lbs. sodium metasilicate, 43,400 lbs. soda ash, 6,950 lbs. trisodium phosphate, inv. 2W-411-R, June 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; chemicals for refrigeration, yearly basis, 96,000 lbs. ethylene glycol, 18,000 lbs. ammonia anhydrous, inv. C-3972, June 27, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, 21000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chlorine, 270,000 lbs., liquid, inv. AV-175-30, June 22, Procurement Branch, Engineer Section, Headquarters Fifth Army, Room 814, 1660 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago 15, Ill.; 35 tons liquid chlorine, for water treatment, inv. 738, June 22, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Gas, 500,000 gals. butane, inv. 187, June 26, 185,000 lbs. carbon dioxide, inv. 188, June 26, 175,-300 cu. ft. acetylene welding gas, 250,000 cu. ft. oxygen welding gas, 400,000 cu. ft. hydrogen gas, inv. 189, June 25, Eglin AFB, Director Procurement, Fla.; 50,000 gals. propane gas, 36,000 lbs. same, inv. 49, June 25, Fort Lawton, Purchasing & Contracting Division, Bldg. 320, Wash.; 289 cyls. oxygen gas, 70 cyls. acetylene gas, inv. CIVENG-93, June 25, Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 2301 Grant St., Mobile, Ala.; propane gas, for period from date of award through June, 1954, inv. MA-171, June 25, oxygen and acetylene gases, for period from date of award through June, 1954, inv. MA-175, June 26, Contracting Officer, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; 9,272 cu. ft. oxygen, govt. owned cyl., 5,400 cu. ft. acetylene, govt. owned cyl., inv. CIVENG-72, June 24, Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District, 300 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.; 80 M cu. ft. acetylene, 100 M cu. ft. oxygen, inv. 44, June 23, Belle Mead Gen. Depot, Somerville, N. J.; gases for period from July, 1953, through June, 1954, inv. 9-5722, June 22, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.

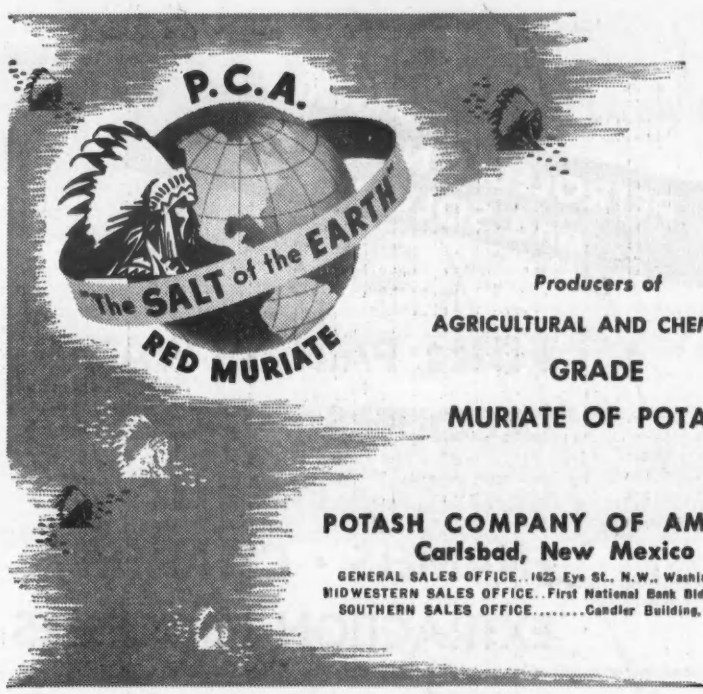
Insecticide, 4,800 DDT aerosol bombs, inv. NY-3J-47962, June 23, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, P.O.B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Paint, misc., 990 gals. lacquer, enamel, lustreless, 495 gals. thinner, inv. CML-94, June 25, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Corps, Chicago Chem. Procurement District, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; 3,662 gals. fire resistant paint, 7,304 gals. enamel, semi-gloss, interior, 3,662 gals. paint, oil, interior non-penetrating, flat, 1,800 gals. thinner, paint, volatile mineral spirits (petroleum spirits) inv. 117 B, June 22, Purchasing & Contracting Branch, Fort Campbell, Ky.; 2,725 gals. enamel, rust inhibiting, 2,000 gals. thinner, enamel, synthetic, inv. ENG-075-543, June 23, Corps of Engineers, N. Y. District, 80 Lafayette St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 5,000 gals. synthetic enamel, 2,500 gals. reducer, for synthetic enamel paint, 2,750 gals. primer, for Turkish road program, export pack, inv. BPR-7-T-1, June 29, Bureau of Public Roads, 18th & F Sts. N. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 600 gals. paint, chrome, 304 gals. paint, synthetic rubber base, flat, 200 gals. iron-oxide paint, 910 gals. oil paint, exterior, 2,210 gals. oil paint, flat finish wall, 1,500 gals. thinner, synthetic enamel, 64 gals. thinner, lacquer, 440 gals. thinner, for lacquer and hope spraying type, 1,060 gals. thinner, lacquer, inv. SF-1282, June 23, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Office, 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Salt, 40 tons bulk, rock or evaporated, inv. 67, June 23, Supply Officer, Vet. Admin. Hospital, 2501 W. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Soda ash, 100,436 lbs., inv. 2W-411, June 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, Washington, D. C.

Sodium chloride, 240 M lbs., inv. 737, June 22, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.



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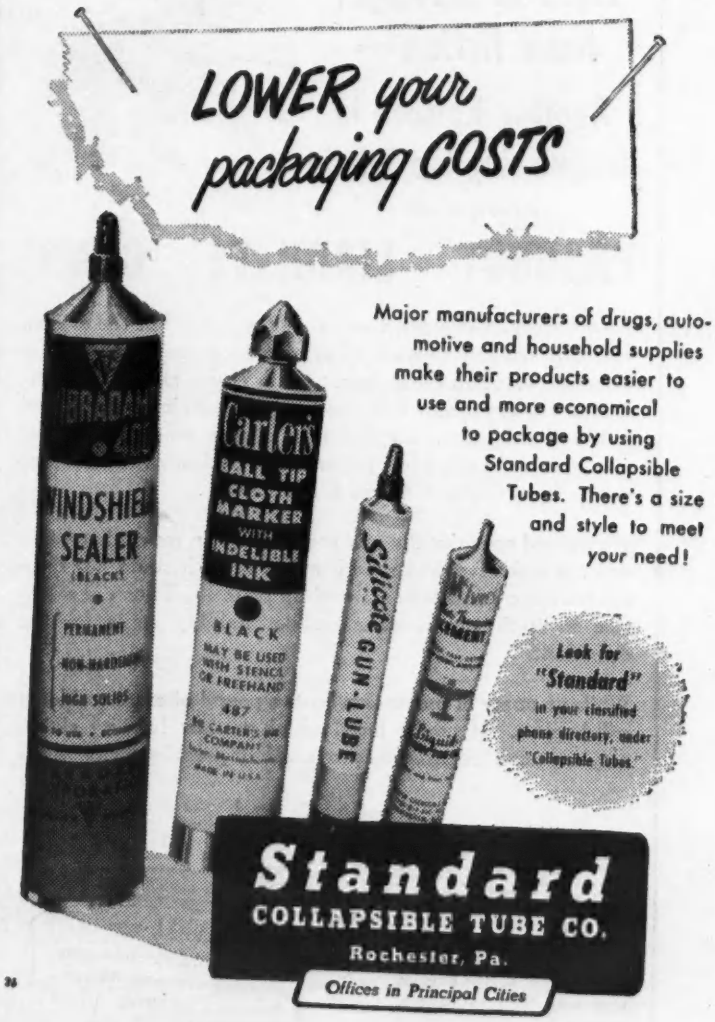
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Petroleum Derivatives

Producers in the mid-continent area effected what was considered a general price boost in crude oil. The company which began the advance was followed shortly after by most other major producers in the area. The explanation of most oilmen for the price rise was that increases were necessary due to the rising costs of labor and materials. New prices, in most cases, are expected to go into effect this morning. Refiners, noting the general increase in crude prices, expected a future reflection of the gain in most petroleum products. Gasoline and fuel oil prices were considered by some to be the most vulnerable to change.

Generally good demand, with supply problems in some cases, characterized trade in aliphatics and aromatics during the week. Benzol and naphthas were readily available, and consumer demand held prices firm. Lack of supplies continued to beset customers and refiners alike in the toluol and xylol markets. The government continued to issue directives against nearly all the petroleum toluol output, and civilian consumers were hard put to find any reserves. Poor stocks, attributed to peak toluol production at the expense of xylol, caused xylol shortages in most areas, and consensus of opinion was that neither aromatic would be in a better supply position for some time to come.

Prices for butane and propane were lowered last week, in conformity with the seasonal market softness. It was hoped that the new prices would restore some steadiness to the market.

Wax manufacturers continued to feel the shortage of paraffin stocks, and in most cases crude scale was still unobtainable. Fully refined grades were likewise in short supply. Good demand existed for microcrystalline waxes, where the supply situation was reported better than that affecting paraffins.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—No price changes were reported, and general indications were that the market outlook would remain the same for the time being. Prices were said to be firm, with consumption volume steadily moving reserves. One manufacturer noted the steady increase in use of benzol for styrene used by the rubber industry in production of synthetics, saying that such a growing demand was good for both present and future trade prospects.

The Tariff Commission reported that petroleum benzol production in March, 1953, amounted to 4,223,318 gallons. The figure represents an increase of 422,621 gallons over this year's February output.

Mineral Spirits — The market position remains the same as it has in previous weeks. Demand is said to be holding at its current strong pace, and reserves are such that no scarcities are feared by either producers or consumers. Refiners, generally satisfied with the current trade picture, expect prices to continue at their same levels.

Stoddard Solvent — Stocks are reportedly moving well, with the market picture considered fair. Prices are holding firm at long-established levels, and manufacturers expect stability to prevail at least for the next few weeks.

Toluol—One refiner estimated that the government was taking as high as 90 percent of current petroleum production, leaving civilian consumers out on a limb as far as the supply situation was concerned. Reports from manufacturers gave no indication of a letup, maintaining that even should peace come to Korea, government use of toluol for rich-mixture octane in aviation gasoline, and for nitration, would not diminish. It was pointed out that the seriousness of current lack of supply was evident even among aviation gasoline refiners and arsenals, with both wanting more toluol than could be furnished. Output was described as near peak, and was expected to remain there for some time. Despite the lack of stocks, no price changes were expected by suppliers.

Xylol—Stepped-up production of toluol for government purposes has made xylol supplies extremely short, according to refiners. Indications were that the supply picture would not brighten for some time. Users found stocks generally unavailable. as plants committed by government directive to high toluol production could not build up reserves. The industry pointed out that it was producing as much as the government could consume, with very little left over for civilian use. No change in price was predicted.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Butane, 1½c. per gal.
Propane, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.40	104.49	104.49

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The industry announced that it had finally felt the seasonal slowdown, and had lowered its prices ½c. on propane, and 1½c. on butane per gallon. Prices are now 3½c. for propane, and 3½c. for butane, tanks, group three basis. Propane-butane mixtures are reported at the same price, 3½c. It was pointed out that even with the widespread use of underground storage facilities by manufacturers, the market was too soft at old posted prices. The market now is judged by most trade observers to be steadier.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market remains as yet relatively unaffected by a seasonal slowdown. Commercial observers reported that good demand was being maintained, and that supplies were such that the market was close to balance. Due to steady trade, refiners contemplated no changes in price.

Paraffin—Crude scale continued to be unavailable in many areas. Fully refined wax reserves were judged by the industry to be in similarly poor supply. The scarcity has been attributed by manufacturers to sizable decreases in foreign and domestic lubricating oil consumption, which in turn has forced a cutback in production of lube stocks. Although some suppliers have contemplated raising the prices of fully refined grades in the near future, others see a continuation af the present price structure without change. One producer explained that in some quarters the price rise was resisted because makers of paper containers, who use a great deal of paraffin, might switch over to other packaging material, such as cellophane.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — At least ten major producers in the mid-continent area announced crude oil price advances. Some companies posted an increase of 25c. per barrel, while others initiated an increase of from 10c.to 35c. per barrel. A few other producers in the mid-continent region were undecided as to whether to go along with the change, but the price advance was considered general by most sources. West Coast companies stated that they had no immediate plans for price increases. Such a gain in price would raise 40-gravity crude to $3.15 in the Gulf Coast area, it was reported, with changes according to individual values in other fields. Industry observers surmise that the crude oil price rise will sooner or later be reflected in price gains on most petroleum products. Gasoline and fuel oils, particularly, were considered to be in line for advance.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand was well maintained over the week for solvents and diluents with supplies reportedly adequate to meet present requirements. Prices were unchanged. Interest in propane continued to lag with supplies plentiful an dpostings unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Steady call was reported for butane with stocks remaining limited and quotations unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 6 totaled 277,907,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 280,681,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,774,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,811,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 37,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Richard P. Carlton

Richard P. Carlton, retired president and vice-chairman of the executive committee of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., died last week in that city. He was fifty-nine years old.

In ill health for a year, Mr. Carlton had stepped down from the presidency last month. He began with the company as a laboratory assistant and became a vice-president and director in 1929. In 1948 he was made executive vice-president and director of manufacturing, engineering and research.

W. P. Z. German

W. P. Z. German, chief counsel for Skelly Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., died June 4 in that city. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. German was organizing attorney for Skelly in 1919, and remained head of the law department until his death. He was credited with shaping Oklahoma's first oil conservation laws. Mr. German had also served as a board member of the American Petroleum Institute, and an officer in the Mid-Continent Gas Association and Osage Oil and Gas Lessees Association.

Milton Kutz

Milton Kutz, former assistant general manager of the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 16 in that city. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Kutz began his career in the chemical industry in 1897 with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., rising during the next thirty-three years from office boy to vice-president and a director of the firm.

Upon the merger of that company with duPont in 1930, Mr. Kutz became director of sales. When the company was established as the R. & H. chemicals department in 1933, now the electrochemicals department, Mr. Kutz was named assistant manager of the new department. He retired from duPont in 1946.

R. Gorman Phelps

R. Gorman Phelps, former east coast chief of the petroleum division of the Office of Price Stabilization, died June 17 in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was sixty-one years old.

During World War II, Mr. Phelps was chief of the chemical and drug section of the Office of Price Administration. He had at various times been associated with Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Sylvestre Oil Company and Meenan Oil Company.

Percy N. Soden

Percy N. Soden, president and founder of P. N. Soden & Co., Ltd., and deputy provincial director of civil defense during World War II, died June 16 in Montreal, Canada. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Soden came to Canada in 1908 and joined the firm of McArthur Cornell, Ltd. He was later associated with McArthur Irwin, Ltd. He left the latter company, where he was general sales manager, in 1926 to found his own firm, P. N. Soden & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists.

Martin L.C. Wilmarth

Martin L. C. Wilmarth, vice-president and director of Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., died June 14 at Glens Falls. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Wilmarth was also president of Wilmarth & Son Furniture Company.

Ralph W. Bailey, retired president of Stillwell & Gladdings, Inc., New York, died June 11 in Plainfield, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Bailey had been with the company fifty years and was one of the founders of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Gail E. Barr, superintendent of the Natrona, Pa., plant of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, died June 6 in Freeport, Pa. He was fifty-six years old.

Alden Scott Boyer, president of Boyer Chemical Laboratory Company, Chicago, died June 16 in that city. He was sixty-six years old.

Richard A. Brady, retired executive of Eastman Kodak Company in New York, died June 17 in that city. He was eighty years old.

James J. Cuddy, auditor for the Semet-Solvay Company division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died June 18 in Newark, N. J. He was sixty-six years old.

Samuel W. Everett, retired sales executive of Sinclair Refining Company, New York, died June 16 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Walter S. Finlay, jr., vice-president of J. G. White Engineering Corporation, New York, and a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, died June 17 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was seventy years old.

George W. Gibb, office manager of Baker Platinum Company, Newark, N. J., died June 14 in Summit, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

Edward Grodemange, branch manager and district manager of Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., died June 5. Grodemange started as a salesman with Fuchs & Lang in New York in 1917. He was transferred to the midwest territory and worked out of the Milwaukee, Wis., office before going to Chicago.

Prof. Daniel Hanson, director of the metallurgy department of Birmingham University, England, died June 12 in Haselor, England. He was sixty-one years old.

T. E. Leland, president of Ecclestone Chemical Company, Detroit, died June 9 in Detroit. He was seventy-four years old.

John F. Reilly, sr., supervisor of the accounting department at the Bayonne, N. J., refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, died June 3 in Plainfield, N. J. He was fifty-six years old.

J. Henry Scattergood, former director of American Water Softener Company, secretary of American Dyewood Company, and an employee of Sharpless dyewood Company, died June 15 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-six years old.

Sumner Simpson, chairman of the board of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., died June 13 in Bridgeport, Conn. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Simpson formed Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., by bringing together Manhattan Rubber Company, United States Asbestos Company, General Asbestos & Rubber Company and Raybestos.

James A. Struthers, superintendent of the Hercules Powder Company plant in Bacchus, Utah, died June 12 in Bacchus. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Struthers had previously been at company plants in Emporium, Pa.; Hercules, Calif.; Kenvil, N. J., and at the home office in Wilmington, Del.

Frederick Tschirner, cosmic ray researcher and co-founder of the Zeolite Chemical Company, New York, died June 14 in Medford, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

Prof. Perley C. Voter, head of the chemistry department of Middlebury College, died June 12 in Middlebury, Vt. He was sixty-four years old.

Hexagon Issues Price Data

Hexagon Laboratories, Inc., 3536 Peartree avenue, New York, has issued a new price list for June, 1953. The list contains data on seventeen pharmaceuticals and nine intermediates. Several new products are included. Copies of the list are available upon request.

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Coal Chemicals

The only price activity which effected the index of this market last week was a dyestuff decrease for Jade green N double paste, C. I. 1101. A 2 cent advance effective July 1 was announced for acetoacetanilide by one producer. At the same time, also effective July 1, acetoacetorthochloroanilide was scheduled to go up 5 cents. The last producer to go along on the 2 cent increase for anilin advanced spot prices, while contract prices will increase July 1.

Market conditions were virtually unchanged. Benzol was said to be in balance. Demand was not as strong as it had been a few months back. Toluol continued to be very tight. Defense needs accounted for most of the coaltar and petroleum output. Industrial consumers finding toluol too scarce, have switched to xylol wherever it was possible in their operations. In this manner, xylol has been tightening up steadily.

The tar acid picture was beginning to indicate softer tones. Demand for cresols, cresylic acid, and natural phenol was falling off a bit. Synthetic phenol buying has held up reasonably well. The market for refined 2-degree pyridin continued to ease. Producers said that they were still moving their production. The crude naphthalene market was still slow. A producer stated that demand for refined material was also very poor. Prices of imported material remained weak at their low levels. The market for phthalic anhydride was still tight. Producers took care of their steady customers as well as they could, but they could not meet all commitments.

The American Iron and Steel institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending June 20 was scheduled to be 97.9 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,226,000 tons, compared with 2,208,000 tons one week ago, 2,250,000 tons one month ago, and 252,000 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Dye, Jade green N, dbl. paste, C.I. 1101, 38c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
114.10	114.14	114.14	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this aromatic was in balance last week. Demand was not especially heavy, nor was there an overabundance of material. Producers were selling what they made, but buying interest seemed less keen. Consumers minds have been eased for another year by the fact that a steel strike has been avoided. Consequently, buying of coaltar benzol might not be as brisk as it had been for a long period. Prices were unchanged from previous levels.

Total production of all grades of benzol except motor grade was 24,835,866 gallons in March, according to the Tariff Commission. In comparison, the total for February had been 19,474,210 gallons.

A breakdown of the figures shows that cokeoven operators produced 15,997,186 gallons in March, against 14,361,630 gallons in February, while tar distillers produced 4,615,362 gallons in March and 1,311,883 gallons in February, and petroleum operators accounted for 4,223,318 gallons in March, compared with 3,800,697 gallons in February.

Creosote — Total production of creosote by cokeoven operators and tar distillers in March was 11,505,483 gallons, while output in February amounted to 10,812,822 gallons, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Tar distillation operations accounted for 8,314,772 gallons of the total in March and 7,148,078 gallons in February. Cokeoven operators produced 3,190,711 gallons during the March period and 3,664,744 gallons in the preceding month.

Cresols—Demand for the tar acids was seen to be slowing down. The same conditions were apparent in the markets for cresylic acid and natural phenol. One source stated that the market for ortho-cresol was especially weak. Supplies of ortho were currently on the long side, it was said. The situation for meta-para isomers was not quite as bad as ortho, but supply was a trifle long. Prices have held to their old levels.

Production of mixed meta-para isomers in March totaled 1,032,862 pounds, as against 738,807 pounds the previous month, according to the Tariff Commission.

March production of orthometaparacresol was 859,909 pounds, compared with February output of 736,025 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—A slight slowdown in buying interest was noted by producers last week. A decrease in demand seemed to be typical of the tar acids in general. One source said that buying was spotty lately. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Supplies were ample to take care of current consumer requirements.

Importers said that the same general picture held true for ADF acid. Large quantity orders were not the rule. Most of the buying has been replacement buying. Prices were still within the 75c. to 90c. per gallon price range.

Output of refined cresylic acid in March totaled 3,539,327 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures. In comparison, February production was 3,224,998 pounds (revised).

Naphthalene—Demand for crude material continued to be slow. Producers said that there was no real pressure from the buildup of inventories. The number of calls for refined naphthalene was very low, a producer said.

The extended strike at one producer's phthalic anhydride plant has not contributed anything towards brightening up the picture. No settlement of this dispute has been made as of press-time.

Although the labor conflict diminished demand for naphthalene by cutting phthalic production, it was not the sole answer to the slowness of activity in this market. Continuous importation of low priced hot-pressed material in substantial quantities and present consumer inventories were other softening features of the market.

Cokeoven operators and tar distillers produced a combined total of 28,032,712 pounds of crude naphthalene in March, compared with 26,777,814 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission. Tar distillers produced 16,686,124 pounds of the March figure, and 16,952,778 pounds in February. Cokeoven operations accounted for 11,346,588 pounds in March and 9,825,036 pounds in February.

In addition, tar distillers put out 7,698,574 pounds of refined material in March, as against 8,007,707 pounds in February.

Phenol—The market for this material has not changed too much in the overall view. Producers of synthetic material reported that demand was holding fairly well to the same levels of last month. Prices were unchanged from their previous levels. There has been nothing to indicate that the increased cost of benzol, which has recently begun to show some revisions among benzene derived intermediates, would bring any changes in synthetic phenol schedules. Some sources stated too much time has passed already. If there was going to be any change it would have taken place already, it was added.

Demand for natural phenol was showing some signs of slipping with the other tar acids. The fact that it was doing less well than it had, while synthetic material was somewhat improved, was felt to indicate that the differential between the two grades is not enough to induce sale of natural.

Total production of synthetic and natural phenol came to 34,111,349 pounds in March, according to the Tariff Commission. February output of technical and USP grades was 31,587,585 pounds.

Toluol—The market for this light oil was still in tight supply with the lion's share going to fill government needs. Most producers reported that consumers

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 20, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,040,309
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	37,509,747
Benzol	gals.	3,596,498
Coaltar	gals.	16,496,332
Creosote oil	gals.	921,417
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,541,327
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,751
Toluol	gals.	707,410
Xylol	gals.	188,742

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

were continually clamoring for toluol, without too much avail. There just wasn't enough material left after TNT and aviation gasoline requirements were taken care of. Prices held steady.

Toluol production in March amounted to 11,142,076 gallons, compared with 8,109,158 gallons produced in February, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Cokeoven operators put out 3,109,817 gallons in March and 2,773,266 gallons in February. Tar distillers and petroleum operators accounted for 8,032,259 gallons in March, against 5,335,892 gallons in February.

Xylol—Demand for xylol has increased as the pressure got greater on toluol, the reason being that some consumers have been able to switch solvents in their operations.

Tariff Commission figures indicate that March output came to 9,246,791 gallons, compared with February production of 5,049,846 gallons.

Dyes

Direct Black, EW, C. I. 581—Production of this dyestuff came down to 375,014 pounds in March from 654,032 pounds the previous month, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Jade Green N, dbl. paste, C. I. 1101—A source's price announcement indicated a decrease in prices for several grades of Jade green effective June 5. At the same time, it was announced that increases were scheduled for brown DK paste, prototype 121, and red 3B paste, effective July 1.

The only dye listed in the prices current section which changed, was the Jade green, dbl. paste, C. I. 1101, coming down 38c. to $1.98 per pound.

Naphthol AS, F. P. 302—March production, which was partially estimated, amounted to 106,462 pounds, compared with February output of 60,898 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—One producer of this intermediate announced an increase in schedules of 2c. per pound effective July 1. Under the new schedule, carlot prices would be 75c. per pound, and less than carlots would be 76c. per pound. All sources have not reported an increase so far.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide—One producer's schedules were due to go up 5c. effective July 1. The announced increase will bring the price up to $1.27 per pound in carlots, and $1.28 per pound in less than carlots. No word has come from other producers on the advance which was said to be the result of announced acetanilide increases.

Anilin—The last producer to increase schedules moved last week. The 2c. advance brought spot prices up to 20c. per pound in tankcars, 21c. in drum carlots, and 22c. in l.c.l. quantities. Contract prices were due to raise July 1.

Dodecylbenzene—The market for this material was unchanged in recent weeks. Demand was reported to be quite good. Present output was being moved along nicely. Supplies were sufficient to meet the need. No particular supply problems were anticipated this year. It was felt that the current market was in a good balance. The capacity to produce was large enough to take care of present demand. Prices have remained unchanged at their old levels. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

Monochlorobenzene—Demand for mono was still on the slow side. Consumption of DDT has not really gotten started. Thus, production of the insecticide has not reached peak levels yet.

March output amounted to 33,566,990 pounds compared with 31,114,004 pounds produced in February, information received from the Tariff Commission indicates.

Orthodichlorobenzene—A source stated that demand for this intermediate has picked up somewhat and was currently quite good. It was felt that the pending rise of contract prices, scheduled for July 1, brought on part of the enlivened interest. Some of the present demand was also felt to be the start of buying for carbon removers to fulfill bids to the government.

Phthalic Anhydride—No changes in the market were reported last week. The supply situation was found to be very tight among producers. Output was at capacity, yet suppliers were not able to take care of the full demand thrown to them by virtue of the fact that a long labor conflict has kept one producer out of the market. The strike was still in progress at this writing. Prices remained unchanged.

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Synthetic Organics Output Reported Down Last Year

Total United States production of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in 1952 was 15,786,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 percent from the 16,613,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics from the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 7,289,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,145,000,000, compared with 7,358,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,116,000,000, in 1951.

Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1952 amounted to 279,000,000 pounds compared with 236,000,000 pounds produced in 1951, an increase of 18 percent. Important cyclic products in this group are hexamethylenetetramine, naphthenates, photographic chemicals, and tanning materials. Sales of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1952 totaled 238,000,000 pounds, valued at $76,000,000, compared with 191,000,000 pounds, valued at $64,000,000 in 1951.

In 1952 the output of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals totaled 15,507,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 percent from the 16,378,000 pounds reported for 1951. Important acyclic products are halogenated hydrocarbons, acetic acid and anhydride, formaldehyde, ethyleneglycol and methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl alcohols. Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1952 amounted to 7,051,000 million pounds, valued at $1,070,000, compared with 7,167,000 pounds, valued at $1,052,000, in 1951.

New York P.A.'s Association Elects MacBurney President

Michael D. MacBurney, general purchasing agent of Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York at its annual meeting held last week at the Builders' Exchange Club, New York.

Other officers elected are:—Vice-presidents, Stanley W. MacKenzie, director of purchases, United States Rubber Company, and Edward M. Krech, director of purchases, J. M. Huber Corporation; treasurer, Edward F. Fielis, and the following members of the executive committee:— Claire W. Goodman, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; William F. Rae, The Mennen Company, and Frederick C. Esser, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Resorcinol Data Offered by Koppers

Uses of resorcinol have been described in a sixteen-page illustrated booklet published by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Inc. Listing and illustrating finished products in whose manufacture resorcinol plays a valuable part, the booklet cites the use of the chemical in low temperature bonding adhesives, medicines, cosmetics, tire cord adhesives, small arms ammunition, plastics, graphic arts, textile dyes, and fur dyes. Included in the booklet is brief historical background information concerning the chemical as well as technical data including specifications and properties of commercial interest. Copies of the resorcinol booklet (C-3-176) may be requested from Koppers chemical division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Dominion Tar to Expand

Dominion Tar & Chemical Company plans to expand its fibre conduit plant in Cornwall, Ontario. Construction is scheduled to start in August. The total expenditure will approximate $1,500,000 and will result in a major increase in the production of the various types of fibre pipe.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals last week continued spotty, as consumers operated in a hand to mouth manner. Prices of most materials were unchanged and held fairly steady, though it was evident that firm bids for sizable quantities could have shaded quotations in some items.

In the chemical group, sizable quantities of bichromates moved against current contracts, while demand for other chemicals was light

Demand for sizing materials also was restricted to immediate delivery. Potato starch was quiet. The price of carlot quantities could have been shaded in some quarters for shipment from Maine. Imported starch continued to attract little attention. Tapioca flour continued in tight supply on spot and for shipment from Brazil. Prices here and at primary sources were unchanged and firm.

Tanners limited interest in tanning materials replacements, purchasing moderate quantities for immediate shipment. While prices at primary sources were unchanged, sizable lots were available at price concessions. Fractional declines took place for South and East African wattle extract for prompt shipment.

Production of cattle hide leather in April was estimated at 2,132,000 hides, compared with 2,020,000 in March, according to Tanners Council. Output for other skins during the same months follow:—Calf and whole skins, 940,000 against 936,000; goat and kid skins, 2,971,000 against 3,172,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,414,000, against 2,319,000.

Shipments of domestic rayon and acetate fiber during May totaled 108,900,000 pounds, an increase of 5 percent over April, it was reported by Textile Organon. Total shipments during the first five months of 1953 amounted to 510,100,000 pounds, a gain of 21 percent over the 423,000,000 pounds shipped during the same period last year. April imports of all man-made staple totaled 11,110,000 pounds, 2 percent more than in March and the largest monthly total since November, 1950, while imports for the first four months of this year were 33,746,000 pounds, 5 percent below during the same period in 1952.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Wattle extract, East African, 17/100c. per lb.
South African, 17/100c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
100.95	100.95	101.18	102.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Deliveries against former contracts moved in good volume. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Potassium bichromate was quoted at 15c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 15½c. to 16¾c. for smaller quantities; sodium bichromate, 11½c. drums, carlots, and 12c. to 13¼c. for lesser lots and sodium chromate, 13¼c., carlots, and 13¾c. to 15c. for smaller quantities.

Sodium Acetate—Hand to mouth buying was noted for immediate requirements. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand was spotty and restricted to immediate needs. Withdrawals against former orders were in steady request. Prices were without change.

Sulphonated Oils — Business was restricted to actual requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Consuming demand was quite active and the volume was up to seasonal proportions. Quotations were well held at prevailing levels. Drum lots were quoted at 65c. per pound, and smaller quantities ranged up to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Trading lacked snap as consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. Market remained steady at unchanged prices. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Consumers absorbed a good volume for immediate delivery. Quotations were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 648,000 bushels to 17,900,000 bushels for the week ended June 12, compared with 33,299,000 bushels for the correspondent week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Market remained steady with the firmness of eggs. Trading was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Flake was quoted at $2.50 to $2.52 per pound, and powder, $2.54 to $2.56 per pound, as to quantity. Technical was in spotty request for immediate delivery. Spot stocks were held at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity. Egg production in May was indicated at 5,872,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture against 6,094,000,000 in April and 5,938,000,000 in May last year. The May 1, 1942-51 average is 6,105,000,000. The output for January-May, inclusive, amounted to 29,033,000,000 compared with 29,500,000,000 a year ago and 10-year average of 28,127,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Trading was reported spotty and restricted to actual requirements. Market was unchanged at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound on spot, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch — Buying interest was confined to moderate lots for immediate needs. Spot market was unchanged, while carlots for shipment from Maine were a shade easier. Carlots were quoted nominally at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works, Maine, with 7c. reported possible on firm bids. Imported starch was inactive and shipments were merely nominal at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour — Small lot trading continued to characterize this market. Prices were unchanged for spot delivery. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments were held at 7⅞c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—This market was quiet, but firm. Supplies on spot were not abundant and closely held at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Offers of replacements from Brazil were still limited and quoted around 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for shipment. Consuming inquiry for Java flour was reported slow. Triple A Java was available at 8.80c. per pound, carlots, exdock and at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Double A was quoted at 40 points less.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Hand to mouth demand was noted for actual requirements. Market remained unchanged and steady. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels, less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty. Business was spotty.

Mangrove Bark — Trading was slow. East African was unchanged at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Light trading was reported for prompt shipment. Primary market remained steady, despite slow business. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Slightly lower offers for cups did not improve buying interest. Shipments were unchanged at $63 per ton, exdock; beards were nominal at $85 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Shipments of bark were maintained at prevailing quotations, while extract was easier. Shipments of extract were 17 points lower. South African extract, 60 percent tannin minimum, was quoted at 10.28c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and East African, 10.13c. per pound, same basis. Fair average bark was unchanged at $103 to $104 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Chilean crude iodine prices were reduced drastically last week. The price cut amounted to 74 cents per pound and was said to be an effort to meet the increasing competition of low priced Japanese imports. The price change was the first since December, 1951, at which time the price had been advanced. Domestic iodine quotations were reduced 54 cents per pound bringing that price into line with that for the Chilean material. Castor bean prices dropped $5 per ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

A price cut of ½ cent per pound on methylisobutyl carbinol became effective last week. This was the sole item to undergo a price change in the solvent group. Industrial consumption of solvents generally appears to be at good levels, particularly when compared with last year. Lacquer solvent consumption on the whole was noted to be easing off from the levels achieved during the first quarter, according to some sources. Consumption of ethyl alcohol has sloughed off and the probability that the RFC would not be in the market for alcohol due to a cutback in synthetic rubber production should result in a lot more alcohol being available for civilian consumption.

Business in antibiotics was fair. Due to the existence of excess production capacity at the present time, some antibiotic plants have been running at reduced schedules while others have been put on a standby basis. Prices were noted to be firm in contrast to the prohibitively low levels to which they had dropped last year. Inventories have been reduced from the proportions formerly on hand and prices were expected to continue firm in the immediate future.

Chlorophyll sales were steady but at reduced levels from last year. Consumers have been disappointed over the failure of many highly touted chlorophyll preparations to fulfill the claims made. The actual manufacturers of chlorophyll although not subscribing to the claims of the hucksters have nevertheless suffered as a result. Current research points up the tremendous potential of chlorophyll in the medical field and perhaps chlorophyll consumption in the future may exceed earlier levels in uses yet unheard of, it was said.

Demand for methanol continued at good levels. Tied to this demand is the heavy consumption of formaldehyde which is made from synthetic methanol. Acetone also appeared to be moving in good volume with some producers moving all that they make with little difficulty.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was reported to be running at good levels. Some producers said that they were selling all the acetone that they produced while others were not doing as well. The textile industry, which accounts for a sizable amount of the acetone consumed, has been producing on a level slightly higher than in 1952. Consumption of epoxy resins has been booming thus contributing to the overall demand for acetone which is an intermediate in the manufacture of components going into epoxy resin production.

Supplies of acetone were ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged. The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetone during March totaled 45,349,309 pounds compared to 40,733,247 pounds in February.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for this lacquer solvent was continuing at a steady rate with supplies ample for current requirements. Prices were unchanged and expected to continue in the immediate future. Despite higher raw material costs, fermentation producers show no indication that they will not continue to absorb higher raw material costs due to the competition of other synthetic solvents and also petrochemical lacquer materials.

Production of amyl acetates in March this year amounted to 636,477 pounds compared to 699,178 pounds turned out in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Antibiotics—Sales of antibiotics have been running at fair levels. There exists in this country at the present time more production capacity than can be utilized based on the present sales volume. With permission given by the FDA earlier this year extending the shelf life of certain antibiotic products, consumers need not replenish their stocks as often as formerly.

It has been reported that some of the antibiotic facilities which have been recently completed have put on a standby basis. Some plants have been operating intermittently and others have been in production on a somewhat reduced scale. Expansion of antibiotic production capacity has been tremendous in recent years, partially under the impetus of expansion goals set by the government and partially resulting from the desire of producers to get in on the then booming market. While consumption of antibiotics continues at a good rate, it has been said that it would probably take a sizable jump in consumption to utilize fully the available capacity in existence.

Prices have firmed in recent months mostly as a result of the dropping out of production of some manufacturers, the curtailment of operations in the case of other pharmaceutical manufacturers and the reduction of formerly ponderous inventories both in the hands of manufacturers and consumers. Most observers foresee a continued firmness in prices in coming months. Actually since most producers took losses last year in what amounted to a "price war," it would be foolhardy to initiate any price cuts until the market achieves further stability. Currently streptomycin was quoted at 17c. per gram as was dihydrostreptomycin. Penicillin prices currently ranged from 8½c. to 9c. per 1,000,000 units in bulk.

Production of penicillin and salts in March aggregated 36,140,210,000,000 Oxford units compared to 35,204,215,000,000 Oxford units reported in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Streptomycin production in March was reported at 5,232,134 grams compared to 2,763,663 during February. Production of dihydrostreptomycin aggregated 12,838,046 grams in March and 10,596,594 grams in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Butyl Alcohol — Demand for butanol was said to be at fair levels, generally. Some producers were in a better position than others, however. Competition with various petrochemical lacquer solvents has been keen and prices as a result have held unchanged despite increased raw material costs for fermentation producers.

Blackstrap molasses prices on the 1953 crop were double those on molasses bought last year. Molasses prices have held steady for some time although takings for stockfood have not been too great due to the mild winter just past. Butyl alcohol prices were expected to remain unchanged in the immediate future, but the recent opening of additional producing facilities for synthetic butanol was expected to eventually result in a further lowering of prices, it was said.

Production of normal butyl alcohol in March totaled 13,379,560 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to the 11,568,091 pounds turned out in February.

Carmine, No. 40, NF—Increased raw material costs, in this case cochineal, were responsible for a recent $1 per pound advance in the price of carmine, No. 40, NF. The current schedule was as follows:—100 pounds or more, bulk, $6.50 per pound. Smaller lots were quoted from $6.65 to $7.15 per pound on a delivered basis.

Castor Oil—Bean prices were down $5 per ton, f.o.b. Brazil. Quotations were nominal at $140. Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,047,900 pounds, as compared with 769,950 the previous week, and 5,759,700 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 893,200 pounds, as against the 7,820,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 900,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 58,500,150 pounds, compared with 78,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Carbinol, methylisobutyl, ½c. per lb.
Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Iodine, crude, Chilean, 74c. per lb.
domestic, 54c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
89.30	89.37	89.56	97.60

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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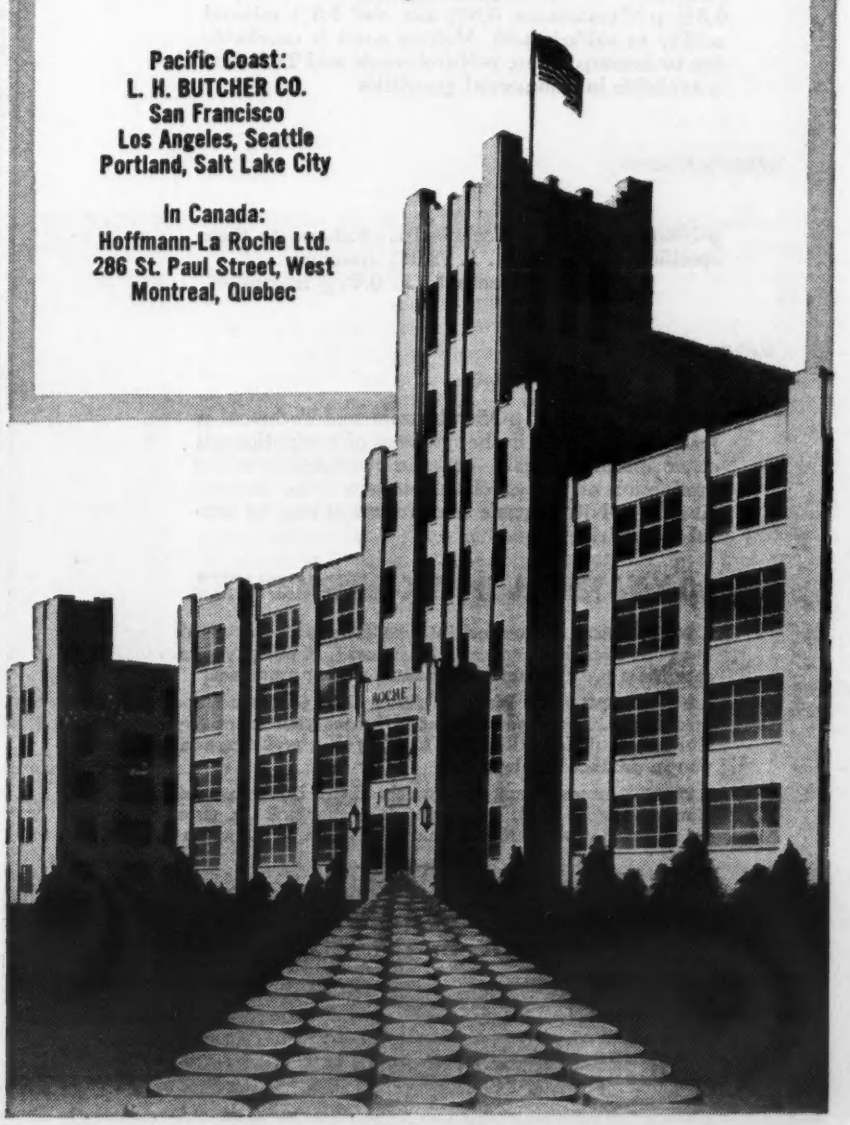

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176,600 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 61,611,900 pounds, as against the 40,513,200 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Chlorophyll—Demand for chlorophyll was said to be fair. Extravant claims made by advertisers as to the deodorizing properties of their various chlorophyll containing products have been largely debunked in the past year. The public has learned the hard way that many of these products ranging from green colored rubber foot pads to canned dog foods were not as effective as claimed. In many instances the actual concentration of chlorophyll in these products was insufficient. In other cases chlorophyll was incorporated into products for which no reasonable justification could be made.

The result of the intense chlorophyll advertising campaign and of the ultimate public disillusion has been the significant drop in chlorophyll consumption this past year. There are only a few very large users at present. Chlorophyll production capacity exceeds current requirements. Producers are hopeful, however, that new uses for chlorophyll will be found which will boost consumption. Research on the medical aspects of chlorophyll is being pushed and it was thought by some in the trade that the greatest potential for chlorophyll may lie in this sphere.

Price schedules have been holding unchanged for some time. Despite the desire of producers to step up consumption, production costs should tend to prevent any downward trend in prices in the immediate future. There is always the possibility, however, that distress lots may be thrown upon the market if any of the current producers decide to withdraw from the market. Imported chlorophyll continued to be offered, although takings were limited.

Ethanolamines—Demand for these compounds was reportedly fair to good, on the whole. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices unchanged. Production of ethanolamines in March totaled 4,594,629 pounds according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for ethyl acetate was reported to be moving at fair levels. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices were unchanged.

Production of ethyl acetate, as reported by the Tariff Commission, totaled 7,684,611 pounds in March compared to 7,221,522 pounds during February. Statistics were based on 85 percent ethyl acetate.

Eucalyptol—Demand for eucalyptol was reportedly fair with supplies ample for current inquiry. Preliminary production figures issued by the United States Tariff Commission listed 1952 production of this compound at 23,000 pounds with sales aggregating the same amount for a total value of $36,000. The average per pound price amounted to $1.54.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for hexamethylenetetramine continued good. Sizable quantities are currently being used in the manufacture of explosives. Industrially it is used in the curing of phenolic resins. It is understood that additional production capacity will become available with the entry of another producer into this field. Prices were unchanged.

Iodine—Prices on crude Chilean iodine were slashed 74c. per pound last week. This action brought the current quotation on this material to $1.30 per pound, ex warehouse. Domestic crude prices were reduced 54c. per pound bringing this material in line with the Chilean iodine schedul·.

Competition of Japanese iodine was said to have made the reduction necessary. Increasing imports of this material have cut appreciably into demand for the

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Menthol—The Tariff Commission, in a preliminary report on production and sales of synthetic menthol stated that total production in 1952 amounted to 390,000 pounds of which 148,000 pounds were technical and the remainder USP grade. Total sales aggregated 277,000 pounds with the USP grade accounting for 209,000 pounds. In dollar value, sales of the technical grade were worth $291,000 while the USP material sold was valued at $1,103,000. The average unit value for technical menthol was $4.26 per pound while for the USP grade, it was $5.27 per pound. Demand for racemic menthol was currently said to be running at steady levels.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol continued at high levels. With consumption of formaldehyde going very strong there has been a concurrently heavy demand for methanol used in the manufacture of formaldehyde. Other uses include aviation fuels, munitions manufacture and varied industrial solvent uses. The price structure on synthetic methanol was acknowledged to be quite firm and most observers did not foresee the possibility of a price change in the immediate future. The rising price trend in industrial chemicals generally has obviated any downward price shift. Supplies were reportedly adequate for current requirements and were expected to continue ample barring any drastic change in the political situation or any presently unknown technological development which might require additional quantities of methanol. The production capacity of the country is slated to increase when new facilities come into use.

Production of synthetic methanol during March totaled 88,146,846 pounds compared to 78,952,685 pounds turned out in February according to the Tariff Commission. Also reported was production of natural methanol which aggregated 1,221,760 pounds in March compared to 982,720 pounds in February.

Methyl Salicylate—Demand for methyl salicylate was said to be running at good levels. The price on this item went up a few weeks ago but apparently there has not been much consumer reaction in the form of sales decline. Supplies were ample for current requirements and were expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Demand for drug compounds generally slows down during the summer but there has not been much evidence of this in the case of methyl salicylate, to date.

The United States Tariff Commission has issued preliminary statistics on production and sales of methyl salicylate during the year past. Production in 1952 totaled 2,470,000 pounds while sales aggregated 2,482,000 pounds at a total value of $1,129,000 and a unit value of 45c. per pound.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was barely steady. Price changes were irregular but most sales were at unchanged to fractionally lower levels. Offerings were generally far in excess of demand. Distress offerings of goods not meeting CCC specifications was a depressing factor.

Purchases by the CCC from June 4 to 10 inclusive, totaled 12,702,941 pounds of spray dried skim milk powder and 4,290,304 pounds of roller process. Dry whole milk production for April, at 8,100,000 pounds, was the lowest for the month since 1942, down 9 percent from a year earlier and 35 percent from the 5-year April average. For the January through April period, production totaled 30,900,000 pounds, a decline of 3 percent from the same months a year earlier. Production of spray-dried whole milk for April equalled 7,600,000 pounds, a decline of 10 percent from a year earlier and 31 percent from the 5-year April average. The cumulative total for the first four months of 1953 was 28,650,000 pounds, a decline of 4 percent from the same period a year earlier. April output of roller-dried whole milk, at 500,000 pounds, was down 8 percent from a year earlier and 65 percent from the 1947-51 average.

Molasses — Cane blackstrap feed molasses prices were unchanged at all port terminals. The price at New Orleans was still mostly 10½c. per gallon while at New York quotations stayed at 12½c. Blackstrap prices at feed mixing centers such as Minneapolis and Memphis were up slightly while at Kansas City, prices were down.

It has been reported that production of hi-test molasses in Cuba ended as of May 31, 1953. No further quantities were expected to be produced. Total production of hi-test amounted to about 15,000,000 gallons. Most producer supplies of cane blackstrap from all major supply sources have been sold with only very limited quantities remaining under producer ownership.

Demand for cane blackstrap was slow to moderate at New Orleans, while Houston, Mobile and Savannah reported demand as moderate and supplies adequate. At Mobile the price was 10½c. per gallon while at Houston it ranged from 11c. to 12c.

Production of citrus molasses at Auburndale, Florida, has been completed and supplies sold for current operating season. Demand for citrus molasses was good at Bartow, Tampa, Lake Wales and Haines City with supplies limited at Haines City and at Plymouth where demand was slow.

Sodium Glutamate—Demand for monosodium glutamate or MSG as the compound is known, was reported to be continuing at good levels. Consumption of MSG generally is particularly good during the Summer when soup manufacturers and canners are busy. Prices were unchanged and supplies were running about in balance with demand.

Production of MSG last year was preliminarily estimated at 11,642,000 pounds by the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 11,816,000 pounds at an estimated value of $19,991,000 and an average per pound price of $1.69.

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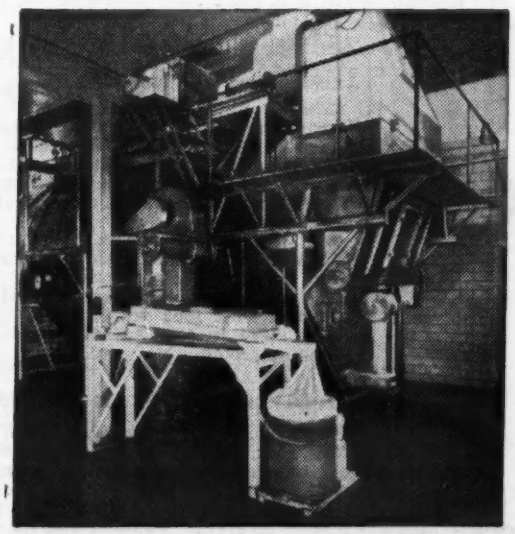

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Cholesterol Shark Liver Oil Among Customs Ct. Rulings

Several decisions involving the classification of imported merchandise of particular interest to the chemicals and allied industries were handed down June 17 by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. A brief resume of the decisions follows:—

No. 4753. The United States v. W. X. Huber. Opinion by Johnson, associate judge. The Collector of Customs demanded and exacted liquidated damages from the importer for his failure to redeliver merchandise, released under a redelivery bond. The importer protested that the exaction of liquidated damages was illegal and void, as the demand was made more than twenty days after the appraiser's reports were filed. The Customs Court sustained the protest and their judgment is reversed. C. J. Garrett and J. O'Connell dissent, the former with an opinion.

N. 4695. Eastman Kodak Company v. the United States. Opinion by Jackson, associate judge, retired. Shark liver oil from Mexico was assessed duty at 10 percent as an advanced drug. The importer protested that it was properly free of duty as a crude drug. The Customs Court overruled the protest and their judgment is affirmed.

No. 4744. Van Gelder-Fanto Corporation v. the United States. Opinion by Jackson, associate judge, retired. Cholesterol was assessed with duty at 25 percent as a chemical compound n.s.p.f. The importer protested that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 10 percent as a drug advanced in value or condition. (Duty reduced to 5 percent under T.D. 51802.) The Customs Court overruled the protest and their judgment is affirmed.

Opium Drugs Destruction To Be Carried Out by GSA

The General Services Administration last week announced that it plans to destro, 46,550 ounces of opium drugs. The drugs are old and have deteriorated to a considerable degree, it was stated, and manufacturers are unwilling to purchase or acquire the material because it would not be economically feasible to recover the small percentage of narcotics contained therein.

The material was originally transferred to the national stockpile as part of a larger quantity of government-owned excess property. The drugs are:—apomorphine, 249.16 ounces; sun mixture, 43.47 ounces (morphine sulphide equivalent); coryza tablets, 148.78 ounces (morphine sulphide equivalent); opium and camphor tablets, 6,323 ounces (opium); opium and imecac (Dover), 34,430.51 ounces (opium); and opium and glycyrrhiza, 5,354.4 ounces (opium). Destruction will take place after December 31, 1953.

Abbott Chemical Sales Division Post to Nichols

The chemical sales division of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has announced the promotion of Robert W. Nichols from assistant sales manager to sales manager. He will report to Floyd K. Thayer, vice-president and director of the division.

Mr. Nichols has been in Abbott's bulk chemical sales division since 1947 and has been assistant sales manager since 1951. He started with the company in 1941 and returned from four years' military service in 1946 to join Abbott's production planning group.

Methylating Agents Available

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, has announced the availability of two methylating agents—phenyltrimethylammonium methosulphate and phenyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, 20-25 percent solutions. Samples and specifications are available from the company at 50 Church street.

Arenol Promotes Mady

Arenol Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced that its former plant manager, R. J. Mady, has been appointed vice-president in charge of production. Dr. Leo K. Rochen has assumed direction of technical sales and will continue as president of the firm.

Organic Chemicals List Supplement Available from Distillation Products

The first supplement to the current published list, No. 38, of more than 3,500 organic chemicals supplied by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been announced.

The supplement lists forty additions to the catalog, showing the name of chemical, its melting or boiling point, structural formula, molecular weight, and price according to quantity. It also includes removals and price changes. Copies of the supplement may be obtained without charge, by writing to Eastman organic chemicals department of Distillation Products Industries, Rochester 3, N. Y.

Schering Corp. Appoints Ayalon

Dr. Nathan Ayalon has been appointed to the pharmacological research department of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., according to an announcement by Robert E. Waterman, vice-president.

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Thailand's '52 Castor Bean Exports 37 Percent Higher

Thailand's castor bean exports in 1952 of 19,406 short tons represent an increase of 37 percent from shipments of 14,127 tons in 1951, according to the American Embassy, Bangkok. Thailand also exported 22,476 tons of peanuts, 7,835 tons of copra cake, 1,870 tons of peanut oil, and 16 tons of coconut oil last year. Japan received the bulk of the 1952 castor bean exports, although 3,992 tons went to the United States. Almost one-half of the peanuts went to Malaya and most of the peanut oil to Hong Kong. Although no soybean exports for 1952 were reported, Suez Canal movement early last year showed a shipment of 11,320 tons from Kohsichang Island, Thailand, destination Rotterdam.

Production of copra and coconut oil in 1953 is not expected to fall below 1952 estimates of 16,500 and 9,900 tons, respectively. Peanut production in 1952 was reported at 80,360 tons and soybeans at 705,000 bushels. Peanut oil exports are expected to decline slightly as a result of a lessening demand in Hong Kong and Singapore.

ACS Unit's Symposium On Colloids June 25-27

Two hundred chemists from all parts of the country will meet at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, on June 25 through 27 for the twenty-seventh national colloid symposium, sponsored by the American Chemical Society's division of colloid chemistry.

Chemical technics used in making immunizing serums, filtration of fog with static electricity, and an explanation of the way plant roots take up nutrients from the soil will be among the topics discussed in twenty-eight scientific papers which will be presented in the technical sessions of the symposium.

Dr. J. T. G. Overbeek of the Netherlands, internationally known chemist and author in the field of colloids, who is now visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be the guest of honor and featured speaker. Dr. Overbeek will present two papers, entitled "The Electrochemistry of Colloids," and "The Donnan-Potential and Suspension Effect."

Research on the causes of kidney stones, a technic for separating chlorophyll pigments from plants, and methods of preventing foaming in the industrial handling of liquids will also be described in the scientific sessions. A tour of the Ames laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, a banquet and golf also will be part of the program.

Prof. Ernst A. Hauser, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Desiree S. Le Beau, director of research of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill., are co-authors of the paper on the chemical causes of kidney stones. Papers on the chemical relations between plant roots and the soil by Prof. C. Edmund Marshall and William J. Upchurch of the University of Missouri and on the "Denaturation of Ovalbumin with Surface Active Ions" by Prof. G. Frederick Hanna and Prof. Joseph F. Foster of Iowa State College also will be presented.

The chemical separation of plant pigments will be described by Dr. Harold H. Strain of the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago. Dr. Sydney Ross, professor of colloid chemistry in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is co-author with A. F. Hughes, M. L. Kennedy, and A. E. Mardoian of a paper on "The Inhibition of Foaming."

Food Research Adds Khan

Paul Khan has joined the staff of Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., where he will be in charge of the microbiological division, specializing in vitamin, amino acid, and antibiotic assays. He was formerly with E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, in a similar capacity.

Trade Briefs

Chas. Pfizer & Co. is now marketing a larger size magnamycin tablet.

Emerson Drug Company has made Francis H. McAdoo, jr., executive vice-president.

George V. Doerr, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has been elected honorary president of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

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NFA Told Now Is Time to Expand Market

—Continued from page 7

that during the campaign the Republicans had promised to immediately effect a reduction in personal income taxes. He said that the administration was proceeding in the only way it could: cutting costs first, and reducing taxes later. He looked for reductions in personal income tax rates beginning December 1.

Crop Surplus vs. Crop Shortage

The American people today have a choice between crop surplus and crop shortage, Dr. Russell Coleman, NFA president, declared. "If we prefer abundant supplies to tide us over any emergency," he said, "then we must pay some price for this God-given ability to produce more food than we use. Fortunately our people are not required to pay a price comparable to the starvation which other nations are paying for food shortages.

"The American people," he continued, "should demand an adequate reserve of all storeable farm commodities to avoid any possible disaster. Ours is a strange philosophy when it endorses billions of dollars worth of surplus, often obsolete, war equipment but abhores $2,000,000,000 worth of so-called 'surplus' food. Of course, the acceptance of a reasonable food reserve as a part of our economy does not justify an unmanageable agricultural surplus, but our peoples should be more realistic than emotional about owning abundant food supplies.

Fertilizer as Attack Weapon

"Regardless of whether our food problem is one of surplus or shortage, the fertilizer industry holds one of the greatest weapons for attack. Plant foods from our factories are like a double-edged sword. One edge has the ability to increase agricultural production, thus giving our nation a strong weapon against starvation. The other edge of this sword can slash the cost of producing farm commodities, thus enabling the American farmer to compete profitably in a declining farm market and to produce lower-cost food for the consumer. Thus there is a strong place for fertilizers whether our nation is warring against hunger or battling the high cost of food production. How well farmers learn to use this weapon will determine to a considerable extent the solution of our agricultural problems.

"Within the last year farm prices have taken a serious decline," Dr. Coleman said. "Under these conditions the farmer has the same alternatives which American industry has in a declining price market. To maintain a profit he must either produce more or cut his cost of production. With farm surpluses stacking up and farm prices declining, the American farmer has only one alternative—cut his production cost. Proper fertilizer usage is the principal weapon which can help him do this job.

Fertilizer's Job for Corn

"Here is how it could be done with America's corn crop. The present corn crop could be grown on 20 percent less acreage if the amounts of fertilizers recommended by the state experiment stations were followed. Thus 20 percent less land in cultivation would require less labor and less investment. In this way fertilizers could cut $500,000,000 annually from the cost of producing America's corn crop. To cut production costs in this manner our farmers would be required to use $181,000,000 worth of fertilizers on corn. The result $500,000,000 net savings without adding to our grain supply.

"The fertilizer sword properly used could do a somewhat similar job in cutting production cost for cotton, wheat, pastures and other crops. In fact, if fertilizers were properly used on all of America's crops this year, they could cut at least $1,000,000,000 off the cost of production by producing our crop needs on fewer acres."

Need to Teach US Farmers

Dr. Coleman said that in this better use of the land through fertilizers lies a great opportunity for the industry. "The potential market is here," he asserted, "regardless of what happens to farm prices." The real need of the industry, he added, is to teach America's farmers the real value of fertilizer as a weapon. To contribute its part to the national program for proper usage of more fertilizer, the NFA president pointed out that the association has either planned or initiated projects with the following aims:—

"1. To interpret experimental results from each state in dollar-and-cent returns for fertilizer.

"2. To present this information to bankers in brochures which tell the economic advantages of proper fertilizer use. We have already produced one such brochure for national use and have assisted one state bankers association in preparing a comparable publication for use by their members. We stand ready to assist any other

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such group in preparing a similar brochure.

"3. To produce film strips in cooperation with the agricultural vocational education departments—film strips which illustrate methods of producing crops cheaper with fertilizers. These will be used in teaching the farm youth of America.

"4. To continue to produce sound color film telling the economic advantages of proper fertilizer usage. 'Cash on Corn,' our first film in this field, has already been shown to a quarter of a million people in six months.

"5. To initiate a regular information service to radio and the press, stressing particularly the necessity of using fertilizers as an essential part of efficient farm production.

"6. To develop ideas which might be helpful to our member companies in developing their promotional programs.

"7. In addition, we intend to improve our regular services. The 'Fertilizer News,' for example, will be published weekly instead of bi-monthly."

At a special session of NFA's plant food research committee, three speakers discussed "Efficient Water Utilization." R. Q. Parks, manager of agricultural service, Grace Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., dealt with supplemental irrigation research. James E. Ferguson, irrigation engineer with the Southern Irrigation Company, Memphis, covered the application of fertilizer through sprinkler irrigation systems. W. B. Camp, W. B. Camp & Sons, Inc., Bakersfield, Calif., covered the topic, "Supplemental Irrigation in the Rainfall Belt—A Must." H. H. Tucker, president of the Coke Oven Ammonia Research Bureau, Columbus, Ohio, presided.

At a panel discussion on the "Proper Use of More Fertilizer," Dr. Omer J. Kelley, a soil scientist with the Department of Agriculture, described four research advances that, he said, will help make farmers make more effective use of fertilizers. The advances he cited are:—(1) Improved soil tests, particularly for phosphorus; (2) fertilization of mountain meadows; (3) the relation of proper irrigation to phosphorus fertilization, and (4) the use of fertilizers to aid in the control of water runoff and erosion.

The banquet, held the evening of June 16, was marred by a strike of Greenbrier hotel employees. Dinner, because of the sharp curtailment in hotel personnel, was served buffet style.

Election of Directors

Five directors-at-large were elected for three-year terms by the association. They are:— E. A. Geoghegan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La.; William J. Murphy, American Potash Company, New York; J. E. Nunnally, Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Hugo Riemer, Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Marlin Geiger.

Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Nunnally succeed themselves, while Mr. Riemer and Mr. Geiger fill new vacancies on NFA's board. Mr. Murphy replaces Walter E. Meekin, Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston. Dr. Coleman, NFA president, was reelected to a one-year directorship.

Elected to district directorships were the following:— District 2, J. Graham Campbell, Cranbury, N. J.; district 3, R. D. Martenet, E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; district 4, Elbert N. Carvel, Valliant Fertilizer Company, Laurel, Del.; district 6, R. L. King, Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; district 7, H. B. Fultz, Hector Supply Company, Miami, Fla.; district 8, T. W. Allen, Sand Mountain Fertilizer Company, Attalla, Ga.; district 9, C. D. Shallenberger, Shreveport, La., and district 11, George Wilkins.

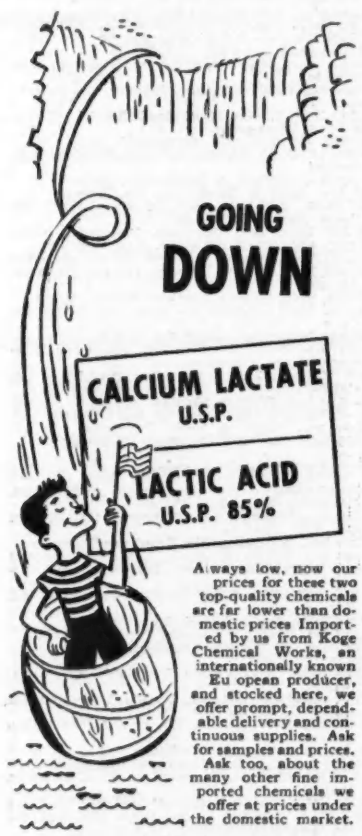
Trade Briefs

Edward F. Hoke has been appointed traffic manager of the Wildroot Company.

Southern Drug Club has elected Lem H. Morrison, of McKesson & Robbins, its president.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has made grants to Emory and Wayne Universities.

Pitman-Moore Company officials have announced a plan which will enable employees to purchase common stock of the company on a monthly payment basis.



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MMONIA CATALYST — 32 dms, M J Corbett, Gothenburg
MMONIUM BIFLUORIDE — 50 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—50 dms, Glasgow
NILINE DYES—63 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
15 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
17 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
44 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
12 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
10 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NTIMONY—4 cks, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
REGULUS—4 cks, Chas Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
RABIC GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
51 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
415 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
1 bg, American Nigerian Corp, Lagos
300 bgs, Port Sudan
RSENIC METAL — 100 bbls, Metal Transport Corp, Hamburg
WHITE—81 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
EESWAX—267 bls, Mfrs Trust Co, Lisbon
51 bls, Bank of London & S A, Lisbon
89 bls, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
64 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Talcahuano
72 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
23 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Callao
131 bls, Koster Keunen Mfg Co, Alexandria
230 pkgs, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Santiago
21 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port Au Prince
28 bbls, Cap Haitien
50 bgs, Puerto Plata
128 blks, Mfrs Trust Co, Lisbon
ERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Home & Colonial, Rotterdam
16 qu cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
LANC FIXE—600 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Rotterdam
ONEBLACK—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
UTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Export & Import Corp, Calcutta
ADMIUM—110 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
ARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ASEED—150 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
ASEIN—2,000 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
550 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Buenos Aires
1,600 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
172 bgs, American Trust Co, Ponta Delgada
830 bgs, F A Close & Co, Montevideo
10 bgs, Gorlyn Plastic Corp, Copenhagen
ARNAUBA WAX—1,472 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Parnahiba
1,250 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahiba
625 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Parnahiba
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ASSIA—300 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hong Kong
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34 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
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1,104 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Bahia
700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Manta
835 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Au Prince
800 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Port de Paix
OIL—1,193 dms, Calcutta
178 tons, Failek Products Co, Calcutta
150 dms, N Bedos & Co, Bahia
HOLIC ACID—16 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
LOVES—13 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
13 bgs, Max Van Pels, Grenada
13 bgs, C T Wilson, Grenada
OALTAR DYES—7 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
OCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs, Dickersons Overseas Co, Bahia
OCONUT OIL—450 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
OD OIL—50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Kristiansund
100 dms, Oslo
60 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Nopco, St Johns
OD LIVER OIL—200 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
OLOMBO ROOT—476 bgs, Zanzibar
OPAL GUM—349 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
ORIANDER SEED—33 bgs, Callao
OTTON LINTERS—4,177 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
OTTON LINTERS—4,177 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Lattakia
REAM OF TARTAR—100 dms, Mutchler Chemical Co, Marseilles
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
50 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
RESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
URE ROOT—442 bls, Chase National Bank, Belem Para
EXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
340 bgs, Rotterdam
ARTH COLOR—130 bbls, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
GG ALBUMEN—45 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
84 dms, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
30 cks, Henningsen Inc, Copenhagen
ENNEL OIL—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
SEED—382 bgs, Public National Bank, Bombay
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
100 bgs, Bombay
140 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bombay
ENUGREEK SEED—499 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
ISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
ISHMEAL—3,640 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
UEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
91,355 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardan
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,624 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
115,144 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
ALL, OX—7 dms, International Packers Ltd, Dublin
ALLNUTS—222 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
ELATIN—100 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Ansco, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
231 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bremen
ERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Industrial Sales Corp, Mombasa
GLUE—310 bgs, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLUE—663 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
BONE—426 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—648 bdls, National City Bank, Barranquilla
226 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—106 dms C J Scheeling & Co, Marseille
38 dms, E F Drew & Co, Montevideo
55 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Casablanca
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
417 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
50 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Genoa
GUAIACWOOD OIL—35 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—3,351 tons U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HALIBUT LIVER OIL—7 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, Halifax
HEXAMETHYLENT-TRAMINE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—328 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cristobal
IRANIAN GUM—300 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
KIESERITE—2,000 bgs, Purepac Corp, Bremen
KOLA NUTS—205 bgs Lagos
LAUREL LEAVES—50 bls, Izmir
LAVENDER FLOWERS—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—12 bbls, Chase National Bank, Palermo
45 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
40 qu cs, George Uhe Co, Messina
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
40 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
1 qu cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
PEEL—33 bbls, A J Mainzer, Messina
LITHIUM CHLORIDE—10 dms, 1 ck, Hamburg
LOCUST BEAN GUM—960 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
MAGNESITE — 6,240 bgs, Golywynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—30 qtr cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MANGANESE CHLORIDE—40 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MANIOC FLOUR—1,000 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Marseilles
METHYL ACETATE—5 dms, Kingston Chemical Co, Antwerp
MILK SUGAR—60 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—4,593 tons, Rouen
4,572 tons, Havre
MONTAN WAX—5 dms, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
550 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—307 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, C Gluden & Co, Rotterdam
136 bgs, Griffin Grocery Co, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Messina
MYROBALANS—1,182 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
MYRRH GUM—80 bgs, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CARBONATE—5 bbls, Bank of Athens, Bremen
10 dms, First National Boston, Bremen
CHLORIDE—20 dms, Universal Merchants Corp, Hamburg
13 dms, Bremen
SULPHATE—41 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
20 dms, First National Boston, Bremen
20 dms, Kraft Chemical Corp, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—1,184 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
250 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Grenada
100 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Grenada
100 bgs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
OLIBANUM GUM—160 bgs, Aden
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
ORANGE PEEL—10 bbls, A J Mainzer, Messina
100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
20 dms, A Baldanza, Genoa
OURICURY WAX—1,206 bgs, Frank B Ross, Bahia
1,078 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
278 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
PAPAIN—68 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
10 cs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
27 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
1 cs, J H Brown Agency, Colombo
8 cs, Meer Corp Tanga
2 cs, Smith Coney & Berkett, Dar es Salaam
2 cs, John Holt & Co, Dar es Salaam
13 cs, W R Babcock & Co, Dar es Salaam
60 cs, Colombo
PEATMOSS—7,527 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
3,275 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
6,445 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
5,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
500 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,825 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
1,600 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
200 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
550 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
750 bls, N J Farm Supply Co, Bremen
PENTAMETHYLENETETRAZOL—10 kgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
PETITGRAIN OIL—13 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
51 cs, George Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—181,190 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
69,863 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
150,235 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
182,296 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
PHENYLMETHYLPYRAZOLONE—10 dms, Rotterdam
PHENYLMETHYLAMINO PROPANOL—3 cks, Antwerp
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 1,653 bgs, Reichold Chemicals, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—55 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—420 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Hamburg
4 bgs, Westvaco Chemical Co, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—300 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—155 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
306 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 125 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
PYRITES—294 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,518 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
504 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
3,004 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
6,127 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—250 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
86 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
50 flks, Tampico
QUILLAY BARK—117 bls, San Antonio
93 bls, Valparaiso
QUINIDINE BISULPHATE—3 cs, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
100 bgs, Alexandria
ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Inc, Belem Para
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvaneni & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAGO FLOUR—542 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDRAC GUM—90 bgs, Craig Stanton & Co, Casablanca
SEEDLAC—800 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
350 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—132 bls, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
47 bls, Alexandria
100 bls, Sterling Drug Inc, Colombo
SHARKLIVER OIL—7 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Oslo
2 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Export & Import Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
27 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
54 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SIENNA—50 bgs, Calderon Co, Leghorn
SODIUM CACODYLATE—2 cs, Rhodia, Havre
CYANIDE—1,000 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Glasgow
GENTISATE—4 dms, Rhodia, Havre
2 cs, Rhodia, Havre
SODIUM SULPHONATE—19 dms, Rhodia, Havre
6 cs, Rhodia, Havre
STARCH—150 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
STRONTIUM LACTATE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SULFAMERAZINE—6 dms, Gyma Lab, Antwerp
SUMAC—350 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Palermo
TALC—1,120 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseilles
TANNING EXTRACT—4 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—422 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
TARTARIC ACID—10 bbls, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
TEA WASTE—2,179 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—130 dms, Eibert & Co, Genoa
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—80 cks, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—219 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—119 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Bombay
246 bgs, Bombay ?
UREA—300 bgs, J D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Leviant & Co, Copenhagen
4,040 bgs, Genoa
VALONIA CUPS—2,950 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
2,295 bgs, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—101 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
24 cs, L A Champon & Co, Marseille
48 cs, P H Petry, Marseille
24 cs, Camax Co, Marseille
28 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tampico
72 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Tampico
10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Havre
VETIVERT OIL—1 dm, E Seebach Co, Rio de Janeiro
2 dms, Havre
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAMITE—239 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Lisbon
215 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Leixoes
WOLFRAM ORE—440 bgs, Derby & Co, Rotterdam
31 bbls, Penson & Co, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Lisbon
224 bgs, Leixoes
100 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—19 dms, Genoa
ZINC CLORIDE—40 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Baltimore

PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,922 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires

Boston

GELATIN—663 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, J W Raye & Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,046 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—321 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Genoa

Charleston

IODINE, CRUDE—6 kgs, Bache & Co, Yokohama

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—25 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
CHLORIDE—300 bgs C M C Chemicals Inc, London
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Barclay & Co, Alexandria
2,778 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Antwerp
CHILLIES—84 bgs, Capetown
CINNAMON QUILLS—10 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA—300 tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Cebu
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
CAKE—4,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
GINGER—148 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Cristobal
12 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Cristobal
INSECTICIDE—10 bgs, James Loudon & Co, London
MOLASSES—990 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NIGER SEED—56 bgs Atkins Kroll & Co, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller & Co, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,797 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
212,914 bbls, The Texas Co, Rastanura
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
UREA—2,600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
667 bgs, C J Takahashi & Co, Yokohama
17,635 bgs, Antwerp
VANILA BEANS—57 cs, M Carasso & Co, Marseilles
ZINC CHLORIDE—55 dms, Antwerp

Newport News

COTTON LINTERS—222 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,429 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Salvador
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,050 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
545 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—32 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
BERYL ORE—18 tons, Walvis Bay
BONEMEAL—4,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
CAMPHOR POWDER—190 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
EPSOM SALT—550 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
FUEL OIL—110,296 bbls, Hess Inc, Amuay Bay
109,927 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Aruba
65,099 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
70,594 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GYPSUM—6,290 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRINGMEAL — 1,100 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
HORNMEAL — 896 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio Grande
MANGANESE ORE—153 tons, Maurer Co, Rotterdam
11,200 tons, Lavino Shpg Co, Takoradi
254 tons, Drammen
MOLASSES—782,139 gals, Guayaquil
NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
800 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 681,307 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
235,827 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
113,521 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
250,115 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
223,080 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
276,620 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sidon
458,360 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
201,055 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
QUEBRACHO POWDER—320 bgs, American Dyewood Corp, Glasgow
SODIUM NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Callao
TALC—550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
3,600 bgs, Rohm & Haas, Drammen
3,000 bgs, National Industry, Bordeaux

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,760 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
2,352 bgs, Transpacific Transport Co, Durban
1,600 bgs, Durban
1,300 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
2,600 bgs, Pabco Products, Lourenco Marques
CARDAMOMS—20 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tuticorin
CASTOR OIL—788 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp Bombay
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Surigao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Manila
500 tons, Cebu
CAKE—1,600 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—91 bls, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, La Union
FISH LIVER OIL—35 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
3 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
MACE—39 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
PALM OIL—292 tons, Dorward & Sons, Belawan Deli
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—24,094 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SESAME SEED—37 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
TAPIOCA—60 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
TURMERIC—240 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin

Alloying Materials Freed By Production Authority

Removal of all remaining controls over eight alloying materials has been announced by the National Production Authority, effective immediately. The materials, removed from control by an amendment to Order M-80, are:—Boron, calcium, manganese, silicon, titanium (as an alloying material), tungsten, vanadium, and zirconium.

Inventory limitations on boron, calcium, ferromanganese, and ferrosilicon were eliminated by NPA in a previous amendment of the order. The latest action removes a sixty-day inventory restriction on other types of manganese, and other types of silicon, and on titanium (as an alloying material), tungsten, vanadium, and zirconium.

Revocation of controls over the affected materials means that users no longer will be required to report these materials on proposed melting or processing schedules and need not file forms NPAF-113 and 114 covering inventory and allocation of the eight materials.

NPA officials said all of the alloying materials being removed from control by this amendment are in adequate supply. The amended order retains control in the same form as previously over chromium, cobalt, columbium, molybdenum and nickel. Last week's amendment of M-80 and a concurrent amendment of direction 1 to M-80 provide that requests for nickel allocations, filed on Form NPAF-114, be made on a monthly, instead of quarterly basis. Requests for allocations of the other materials remaining in the order (chromium, cobalt, columbium and tantalum, and molybdenum) are filed on Form NPAF-114 on a quarterly basis.

Palm Oil Subsidy in Nigeria Attracts Very Little Attention

The announcement by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board that the 1953 palm oil prices to Nigerian producers are heavily subsidized has attracted surprisingly little comment, according to the American Consulate General, Lagos. It has been announced that reserve funds of the board are being used to maintain prices to local producers at levels as much as £24-10-0 per long ton ($61 per short ton) above the current world market price (for the so-called special grade oil).

Special grade palm oil currently has a "world market value" (London price) of about £51 per ton ($128) while the marketing board is buying palm oil from local producers at £75-10-0 per ton ($189). The board's 1953 producer price for grade I "technical" oil is £58 per ton ($145) while the world market price is only £48 ($120). It is officially estimated that if world prices for palm oil remain at substantially their present levels for the remainder of 1953, this year's subsidies will cost the Board approximately £3 million ($8,400,000). There is no local expectation that palm oil prices will increase during the current year, while many observers feel that the increasing non-Nigerian supplies of high quality oil and the increasing use of synthetic detergents may push the price even lower later in the year.

Lever Division Appoints Underwood Sales Chief

Promotion of Raymond F. Underwood to general sales manager of the Lever Division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, and the elevation of five other marketing executives have been announced. Mr. Underwood was formerly sales vice-president of the Pepsodent Division of the company. He will be succeeded by A. B. Peterson, merchandising vice-president of the Pepsodent Division.

Joseph L. Stevens, has been promoted from assistant sales manager of the Lever Division, to the newly-created position of field sales manager while Ambrose J. Addis, advertising vice-president of the Pepsodent Division, has become merchandising vice-president of the division.

William H. Scully, advertising manager of the Good Luck Division, has been named advertising vice-president of the Pepsodent Division and William K. Eastham, brand merchandising manager in the Lever Division, has become advertising manager of the Good Luck Division.

Wyandotte Chemicals Cuts 'Pluronics' Detergent Prices

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced lower prices for carload, truckload and mixed car quantities of "Pluronics," the concern new nonionic detergent series. The action was attributed to increased production, product acceptance and an enlarged distribution pattern. The new "Pluronics" prices, f.o.b. Wyandotte, Mich., are:—

L44, 61, 62, 64 — fifty-five-gallon steel drums, 42½ cents per pound, and truckload or carload, 38½ cents per pound. F68 flake—fifty-five steel Leverpak drum, 48½ cents per pound, and truckload or carload, 43½ cents per pound.

Currently, the "Pluronics" series consists of the following grades:—F68, a 100 percent active, nonionic flake detergent; L44, L64, L61 and L62, 100 percent active, liquid nonionics developed for specific types of applications. According to Wyandotte, they differ primarily in hydrophobic-hydrophilic properties.

Trade Briefs

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree to Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin.

Edward H. Little, chairman of the board of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., has received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.

Dr. Leon A. Sweet, vice-president and director of research and product development for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.

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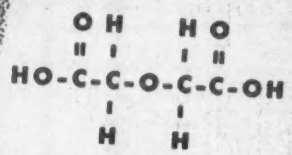
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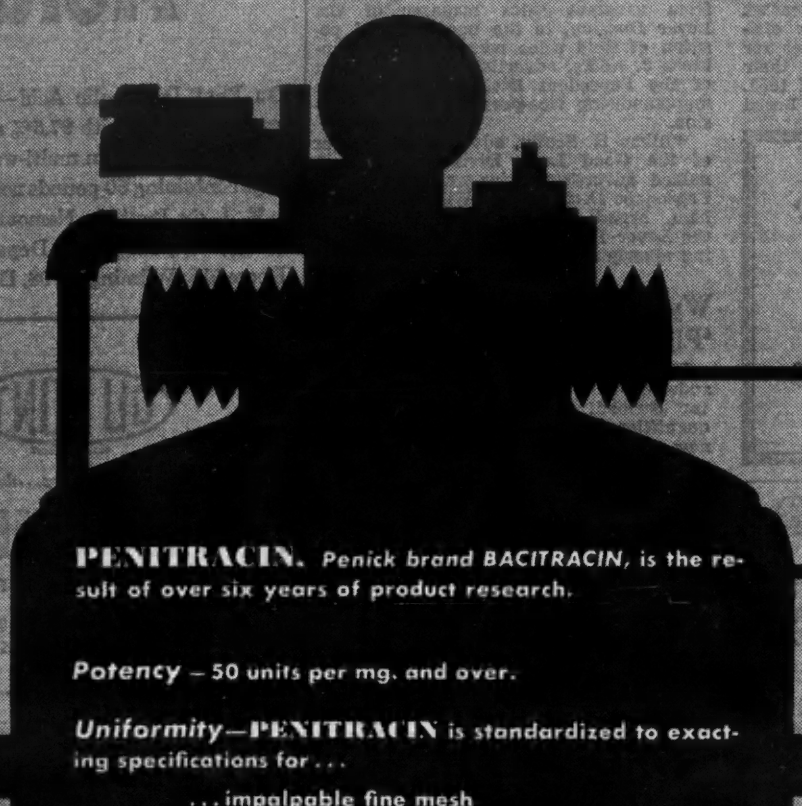

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Dealers and importers watched anxiously for developments in the shipping dispute, fearing that a lengthy tieup of the port of New York and of other east coast ports was in the making. By the end of the week this situation worsened and a quick settlement appeared farther away. Closing of the ports for any length of time was certain to affect the market drastically, with shipments of foreign articles held up either at the origin or en route.

Black pepper showed a stronger tone after rallying from the weak position occupied earlier. Trading remained for the most part uneventful, however, and buyers seemed in no rush to do business. Red pepper moved upward, with higher prices noted for Japanese birdseyes and for Zanzibar. Dutch poppy advanced fractionally and showed an undercurrent of strength that was expected to continue, since the crop due in September has been estimated as a small one. Dutch mustard seed dropped, while the domestic material maintained a strong tone, caused in part by flood damage to growing areas in Montana. The week's advances were outweighed by declines and the index fell .14 point to reach 107.74.

Cinnamon continued the decline observed over the recent past, with a lower price noted for Ceylon No. 1. Clove was also reduced, both Ceylon and Zanzibar dropping below earlier quotations. Vanilla beans remained very firm, and few offers were to be found at the source. Mexican sarsaparilla and juniper berries were also on the list of items advanced.

Collection of the new crop of botanicals has speeded up to a slight extent, although the progress made is still considered abnormally slow. The weather has been the main deterrent so far. The gathering of material has been held up, and what has been brought in to collection points has dried very slowly. Dealers hoped for an improvement in weather conditions during the balance of the summer, so that both farmwork and the gathering of botanicals could be accomplished at a normal rate. In the meantime, stocks of many domestic items dwindled on warehouse shelves.

Balsams

Fir—Oregon balsam remained in a tight supply position, with virtually no material available on the spot market. The situation gave no indication of improving until new material comes to the market. Recently, bids made at the upper end of the price range, and above, reportedly brought no sizeable response from sellers. Canadian balsam held its position evenly during the week and looked likely to remain without drastic change, as to price, for the coming weeks.

Beans

Vanilla—An active call from consumers continued during the past week, increasing the pressure currently felt by dealers. Demand took an upward turn approximately four weeks ago, it was reported by suppliers, after adverse reports on the use of courmarin were made known. The temporary halting of the manufacture of this aromatic for purposes of flavoring turned increased buying attention to vanilla beans. Coumarin had been used to intensify the flavor and aroma of vanilla. Shippers of vanilla beans were reported holding firmer views, which in turn has produced a strong undertone to local price schedules. Bourbon prices ranged upwards from $4.50, while Mexicans, whole, were priced from $4.50 and Mexicans, cut, from $4.25.

Berries

Juniper—A slight increase was effected during the week. The low-of-the-range figure advanced 2c. to reach 20c., while the maximum price went up 6c., thus puting the top-of-the-range at 28c. The levels of stocks currently available were unchanged in any great extent, it was stated, and inquiry remained without any large increase.

Gums

Arabic—Amber sorts were steady at the higher range effected during the week previous. Quotations ranging from 14c. to 15½c. prevailed, while powdered, USP, material was offered from 20c. to 23c. Firmer replacement costs, together with somewhat reduced stocks locally, helped maintain a firm undertone to this market.

Karaya—No. 3 prices were steady at a range of 19c. to 23c., a price range increased recently and holding firm in the past week. Other varieties also showed a strong tone, which reflected the light supplies currently held in stocks.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis—Domestic material, of USP specifications, was reduced substantially last week. A price range of 90c. to $1.10 per pound replaced an earlier range having $1.10 as a minimum figure. Buying was reported to be of routine proportions and supplies of material, while not large, were adequate for most demand.

Laurel—An offer of Turkish material at 14c. replaced an earlier listing for this material as nominal. There were no changes in previously listed ranges. Greek and Yugoslavian prices ranged upward from 9c. Portuguese was priced upward from 10c.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Powdered material, in barrels, was off slightly after remaining steady in price for the past weeks. A lowered quotation of 17c. to 18c. replaced the earlier price range, which had been 1c. higher.

Nux Vomica—An increase of 1c. at each end of the price range brought the current quotations up to 13c. to 15c. for powdered material in barrels. Prices of 8c. to 10c. were heard for material in bales and were steady over the past week.

Papain—White Ceylon was offered over a slightly wider price range, as the top-of-the-range quotation was raised to $7.25. A minimum offer of $6.25 was maintained, and the overall situation in regard to price and supply remained without any sizable variation. Ceylon was offered from $5, and African was priced from $6.50.

St. John's Bread—Prices for edible material were raised at each end of the range. The new quotations effected during the week stood at 13c. to 15c., as compared with the earlier range of 10c. to 13c.

Roots

Aconite—Prices ranged widely, with the potency of the root being the deciding factor in the selling price. Quotations as low as 45c. were heard, while other offers, for material of a higher potency, extended upward to 90c. Demand for this

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Juniper berries, 2c. per lb.
Nux vomica, powd., 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 6c. per lb.
Poppy, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
St. John's bread, edible, 3c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla, Mexican, 3c. per lb.
Wormseed, American, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Areca nuts, powd., 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Ceylon, *4c. per lb.
Zanzibar, *3c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Mustard, Dutch, 5¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, *3c. per lb.
white, *3c. per lb.
Poppy, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ¾c. per lb.
Skunk cabbage, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
107.74	107.88†	107.89†	107.09

†Revised.
*Obtained too late for index calculation.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 12

New York

Cassia, 7 lots, 998 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 2 lots, 388 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 262 bags: wormy.
Mace, 9 lots, 129 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 508 bags: wormy and moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- Solid Extracts
- Spartoine
- Strophanthin
- Strychnine
- Yohimbine

imported root was reported as no more than average for the past week.

Aletris—Only limited amounts of material were to be found on the market with replacement from new crop production still not a factor of consequence. Prices remained firm at their current level, ranging upward from $1.20.

Ipecac—Price for whole root showed a decline in the high-of-the-range figure, but no decrease on a low quotation of $5.50. Powdered material was also reduced on the outside price, while maintaining the minimum of $6. Some slight weakness was observed, but the underlying strength in this market showed no essential change.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican was advanced in price from an earlier minimum of 17c. to a new minimum of 20c. The high-of-the-range figure of 25c. showed no change. Prices for domestic material were steady and ranged upward from 45c., while Honduras was offered from 38c.

Skunk Cabbage—Prices were reduced sharply at both ends of the range during the past week. A reduction of 10c. brought the current minimum to 40c. and the maximum to 50c. The market was without special feature and was marked with no exceptional buying interest.

Seeds

Coriander—Moroccan was steady after advancing during the previous week. Some further strengthening was expected as a result of the somewhat small sized crop. Argentine was unchanged from 13c.

Fenugreek—The small size of the crop was reported to provide a strong tone to this market. Moroccan seed ranged from 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Although reasonably steady at this price level, some increased strength was expected in quotations in the coming weeks.

Mustard — Dutch material dropped sharply, providing the only price movement in this material over the week. A new price range of 10½c. to 11c. per pound was established, to replace an earlier level of 15¾c. A strong undertone pervaded this market generally, as domestic output was felt certain to show the effects of recent floods in Montana. The market was expected to gain added strength, also, if the attempts currently being made in Washington to increase the duty on imported material proved successful.

Poppy—The crop of Dutch seed due in September will be a small one, according to current estimates heard from trade sources. Prices have shown an undercurrent of added strength. An earlier range edged upward fractionally, going to 15¾c. during the past week. Turkish and Polish material were both off in price. The former dropped to a low-of-the-range of 11¾c. from 12½c., while the latter variety moved down to 14¾c. from 15c.

Wormseed—Domestic material moved upwards 1c. per pound during the past week's trading. A range of 25c. to 30c. replaced the earlier price listings of 24c. to 25c. Prices for Levant were unchanged from a minimum quotation of $4.25.

Spices

Cassia—Prices in the Saigon group were steady after weakening during the week previous. Demand remained easy, however, and no immediate strengthening of prices was expected. Prices of all medium were steady at 47c. to 47½c., while broken ranged from 42c. to 42c.

Cinnamon—A shipment of No. 2 Ceylon was priced at 28c. to 29c., replacing a former nominal quotation for this type. No change was reported over the week in "0000" variety, which was still priced from 41c. to 41½c. per pound.

Clove—Zanzibar was reduced again, falling 3c. during the week to settle within a range of $1.47-$1.48. Ceylon was also off, dropping to a range of $1.46 to $1.47, a decline of 4c. on the low figures. The possibility of shading these prices for firm bids was heard in the trade.

Ginger—Most gingers were felt to be holding their own over the past week. No price changes occurred. The market appeared in fairly good balance, however, and any price changes in the immediate future were expected to be only moderate.

Mace—After gaining considerably in the last thirty days, prices for Siauw and West Indian dropped off slightly during the past week. Siauw, No. 1 was down to $1.02 from $1.05. West Indian was lowered 1c. to reach a quotation of 99c. A strong tone was expected to prevail in price schedules for West Indian material for the coming weeks, because of the fact that this type is now between crops.

Pepper—The market was quiet during the week but showed a stronger tone than during the previous period. After rallying from the low position occupied just earlier, prices for black pepper on spot remained steady at $1.44 per pound.

Afloats were also stronger, advancing to hold a price level of $1.43 during the week. Trading remained uneventful and buyers seemed in no rush to do business.

Imports of black pepper in April of 1951 were reported to have totaled 889 tons, compared with totals of 1,422 tons for 1952 and 1,008 tons for 1953. The figures for May imports for the three years were reported as 980 tons, 551 tons and 1,035 tons, the last figure being an estimate. During the month of June, imports for the three years compared as follows:—1951, 1,545 tons; 1952, 7,447 tons; 1953, 700 tons, estimated. July shipments were reported as follows:—1951, 494 tons; 1952, 842 tons; 1953, 600 tons, estimated.

Red pepper advanced in price for two varieties. Japanese birdseyes went up from 2c. to 4c., to reach a range of 70c. to 72c. Zanzibar increased to a 50c. to 52c. range, a gain of 6c. over the earlier quotations.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows: Spot, $1.41-$1.42; afloat, $1.41; June shipment, $1.42; July shipment, $1.38.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A slow pace prevailed in the essential oils market. The general tone was one of routine buying interest, with few out-of-the-ordinary inquiries encountered by dealers. Purchasers confined their orders to small lots, preferring to buy only for immediate needs and avoiding any build up in stocks. The reason for this attitude on the part of consumers appeared to be a desire to take advantage of any declining prices that might develop in the coming weeks. This attitude was considerably less pronounced in the aromatic chemicals market. There the influence of more stabile prices produced a steadier demand from consumers.

A single price advance was noted. Calamus oil was increased by a sizable amount. As a comparatively small item in the market, however, the advance was not expected to have a widespread effect.

Java-type citronella oil was lowered slightly, chiefly because of a slow demand. The large stocks held in this country had a stabilizing effect on prices and no drastic change in the situation was expected. Ceylon citronella was steady, although spot prices remained almost on a par with shipping prices quoted from the source. East Indian nutmeg was lowered from one direction, while the West Indian material remained firm. The week's reductions also included apricot kernel, cardamom and artificial sassafras oils.

Orange oil remained quite firm, in contrast to its position at the beginning of the year. An active call from producers of soft drinks and other items enjoying a greater demand during the summer was partly responsible for the strengthening in this and in other citrus oils. In addition, the lower output of Florida orange oil has had a noticeable effect on the market. Lime oil received considerable seasonal attention. Supplies were considered adequate for this demand and prices held steady. Domestic lemon oil was tight, with little change in this supply situation expected. No great relief was offered by Italian oil, although imports from that country continued to help the situation to a certain extent.

Cables received in New York during the week from foreign shippers showed an advance in lavender spike and patchouli oils. Reductions were noted for apricot kernel, Formosa citronella, Bourbon geranium, lemongrass and West Indian orange oils, as well as for petitgrain and Bourbon vetiver.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, calamus, $0 per lb.

Reduced

Oil, apricot kernel, 8c. per lb.
Cardamom, NF, $3 per lb.
Citronella, Java-type, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, USP, Ei. 25c. per lb.
Sassafras, artif., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
153.75	153.11	154.39	184.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise — Price activity was negligible during the past week and the supply situation remained troubled by the recent government regulations discouraging the importation of the oil from Holland. Some former users were reported turning to artificial substitutes rather than attempt to obtain either Chinese or Dutch material.

Apricot Kernel — The market's minimum offer dropped from the previously reported price of 45c. per pound to a new low of 37c. Other quotations were steady and the trade expected no new developments in the immediate future. The decline followed upon an increase effected in prices approximately thirty days ago, and demonstrated the trend of this oil to fluctuate over a comparatively wide margin.

Calamus—A higher price was effected for this oil during the past week, when the source formerly offering it at $10 per pound raised its price to $19. The oil remained a comparatively small item on the market and was carried by only a few dealers. Stocks were considered sufficient for at least the current amount of inquiry.

Cardamom—Lower prices were heard from several directions during the past week. The revised minimum quotation reached $29 per pound, down $3 from the earlier low-of-the-range figure. Other prices ranged upward to $40. Although the oil is a special item and is not carried widely by dealers, considerable price activity has been noted of late, and the price range has reached successively lower minimum offers. The present low quotation represents the lowest price level that the oil has dropped to during the current year.

Citronella—A decline of 1c. per pound in the low-of-the-range price for Java-type oil brought this figure to 52c. There was no other price activity for any type of citronella oil over the past week. Ceylon was steady at a minimum offer of 52c. Demand remained moderate at best, according to trade sources. The large amount of Formosan material recently shipped to this country has been held by the Central Trust, it was reported, with the intention of maintaining spot prices steadily at their current level.

Eucalyptus—Cables from shippers have shown relatively little change, a significant fact at the current time when a great many dealers are placing orders for delivery during the late summer. Trade sources stated that producers at the source in Australia would strengthen their quotations, if this were possible. As yet, the market has remained stabile in price even though a somewhat greater inquiry has been met.

Geranium — Bourbon oil was offered from a low of $9.75 per pound and although this figure remained steady over the past weeks, a somewhat weak tone prevailed for the oil. Algerian oil was quoted upwards from $10 per pound. Like Bourbon oil, recent price changes for Algerian have been in a downward direction. Inquiry remained at the levels of the recent past, and was described by trade sources as not out of the ordinary.

Lemon—Prices for California oil ranged from $6.25 to $6.75 per pound, according to maker. Domestic material was available in limited amounts, and supplies for the coming weeks were expected to fall well below the full demands of the market. Shipments of Italian oil helped relieve the shortage, but could not fill the place of California oil entirely. Prices for imported oil varied widely, starting with a minimum of $6 per pound.

Lemongrass—The price range was unchanged from the previous week, and included a low offer of $1.05 per pound. The market displayed a somewhat weaker tone, trade sources stated, as a result of a continued light inquiry. The producers respond very quickly to any rise or fall in demand from consumers in this country, it was reported. Placement of even a moderate sized order can cause shippers at the source to increase their prices. On the other hand, a slump in demand can bring the shipping price down. This tendency was capable of causing difficulties to anyone who needed material on short notice and who could not wait to take advantage of the fluctuation in prices.

Lime—Prices maintained a firm aspect over the past week as they continued at unchanged levels. Distilled Mexican oil occupied a position ranging from $6.10 per pound and distilled West Indian was offered from $6.60. Prices for expressed West Indian extended upward from a low of $7.85. Demand from beverage and food makers has been at a high level over the past thirty days, it was stated in the trade, and a good call from these users was expected to continue on into a part of the summer. The oil has been available in amounts ample for demand and has presented no supply problems to users, it was stated.

Nutmeg—East Indian oil was lowered for spot during the past week with an offer at $2.85 per pound. An earlier minimum had stood at $3.10. The current decline followed the trend of the past months, during which the oil has made a series of price declines. A minimum offer of $4.25 per pound was heard at the beginning of 1952 and since then, prices have receded from this level. West Indian oil was steady over the past week as an earlier range of $2.60 to $3.75 per pound was maintained.

Orange—California expressed oil was steady within the price range established during the week previous. Quotations extended from 80c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon brand. Florida oil prices ranged from a minimum of 75c. per pound. Distilled oil was somewhat firmer, although an earlier minimum quotation of 40c. was maintained. Inquiry for orange oil was reported as quite brisk, with a good call coming from manufacturers of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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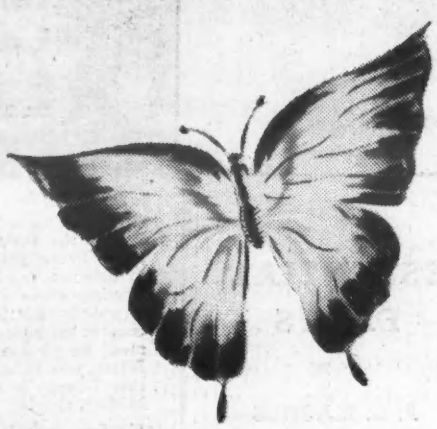

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soft drinks and confections. The price situation was expected to remain firm for the foreseeable future as a result of the current supply situation. The surplus material of the recent past has been reduced to a great extent, it was reported in the trade.

Patchouli — Premium quality oil continued to command firm prices on the market, according to trade sources. No extensive price movement has been noted in the past weeks, although a somewhat firmer tone has become apparent. Higher shipping prices have been reflected to a certain extent by the level of spot offers. During the past week quotations ranged upward from $7.25 per pound.

Peppermint—Lower prices were heard in several directions as a result of the new crop due at the end of the summer. Advance reports indicated a large yield, barring unusually adverse weather conditions in the growing states. Largely for this reason, holders of the oil remaining from the 1952 crop were inclined to lower their views. Whatever drop in price materialized under this influence, however, was expected to be less extensive than that effected in spearmint oil, chiefly because of the higher prices the latter has commanded over the past months.

Sandalwood—Following the price declines effected in the past weeks, the oil was steady and showed no further decreases. Reductions in the costs of the raw material were cited as the cause of the lowered quotations. However, it was stated in the trade that there was a limit to the amount of reduction that could be expected in the costs of the logs and that this would prevent any extensive weakening in the coming weeks. A range upwards from $9.50 per pound was reported.

Sassafras—Prices for artificial oil continued to edge downward. A reduction during the past week brought the minimum down 2c. per pound to 45c. Other offers ranged to 70c. The production costs in making this oil would prevent any further decline in the foreseeable future, it was stated in the trade. Natural oil, USP, was unchanged in price and continued to occupy a range extending from $1.75 per pound.

Spearmint—Prices have weakened under the influence of the forthcoming crop, due at the end of the summer. The extent of the decline was difficult to determine, as the present formed a transition period in which a good deal of price fluctuation was apparent and a firm schedule not yet developed. Dealers stated that the new crop might be marketed at prices considerably lower than the range currently in effect. This forecast was dependent on the development of the crop, however, and was based on advance estimates of a very good yield.

Vetiver — Both Bourbon and Haitian were reduced on shipment, indicating a continuation of the weak tone exhibited by both over the past weeks. Bourbon was quoted upwards from $18 per pound on spot, while Haitian ranged from $14.50. Only a sudden increase in demand could change the current shift toward a lower price schedule, trade sources stated.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—A minimum quotation of $1 per pound for material of NF specifications was maintained and trade sources reported foreseeing no immediate price changes. A good deal of interest has been turned to this material and to other substitutes for anise oil because of the continued scarcity of the oil. Oil of technical specifications was priced upward from 75c. Both grades were reported in ample production to meet the needs of consumers.

Coumarin Replacement—Following the recent adverse reports on the use of coumarin, the attention of users has turned to substitutes for the material. One producer of aromatics has developed a substitute, which placement is suggested for any formula using coumarin or tonka. It is said to be high in fixative value and approximately equal in flavor strength and tonal quality to coumarin. The price is $2.50 per pound in twenty-five pound lots.

Eugenol—Prices remained steady after a recent decrease affecting the price of USP material. This grade was offered from a low-of-the-range figure of $2.40 per pound. Production of eugenol in the United States during 1952 totaled 58,000 pounds, the United States Tariff Commission has reported. Total sales during the same year came to 62,000 pounds, the report stated.

Isoeugenol—Production in the United States of this clove oil derivative during the year 1952 totaled 44,000 pounds, a United States Tariff Commission report stated. Total sales during the same year came to 37,000 pounds, the commission reported. Prices were steady over the past week, ranging upward from a low of $3.65 per pound.

Oils Crops Shifted

Growers of mint for oil have reduced the area being planted to peppermint this year but have increased the acreage of the spearmint crop sharply, according to the June 1 acreage report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economies. The total area of the combined crops is unchanged from that of last year—58,450 acres.

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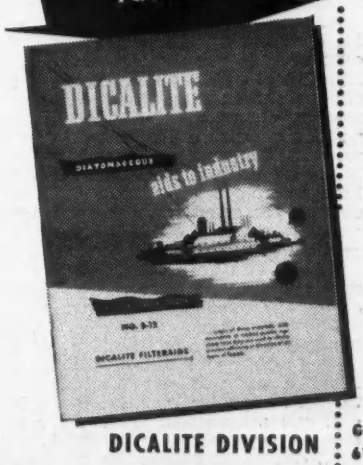

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Thompson Adds Johnson To Handle Sterwin Line

Appointment of Page Johnson to the staff of Blaine Thompson Brokerage Company, Dallas, Tex., as sales representative handling the products of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., New York, has been announced by Peter V. Metcalf, vice-president and manager of the Dallas organization. Mr. Johnson will work under the personal direction of Mr. Metcalf, with headquarters in Dallas.

The Thompson firm has been exclusive sales representatives for Sterwin in the southwestern states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Colorado since July, 1941. Mr. Johnson's appointment was necessitated by Sterwin's expanded activities in serving the animal feed industry with vitamin feed concentrates and other products for animal nutrition, as well as its products for other industries, according to P. Val. Kolb, Sterwin's president.

NBS Appoints Kirshner

Joseph M. Kirshner has joined the staff of the ordnance electronics division of the National Bureau of Standards. A specialist in solid state physics and gas discharge phenomena, Mr. Kirshner will be engaged in investigations of the theoretical aspects of guided missile fusing. From 1948 until he joined the NBS staff, Mr. Kirshner did research on photo-conductivity, and phenomena involving the behavior of electrons in gases at the Naval Research Laboratory.

Surfactants Data Offered

Unique stability can be imparted to oil-in-water emulsions through the use of a group of lignosulphonate surfactants, tradenamed "Marasperse," according to Marathon Corporation, Rothschild, Wisc. The "Marasperses" differ from conventional emulsifiers in that they have little effect on interfacial tension. However, when used properly, they can render O/W emulsions very stable to the often damaging effects of temperature variations, pH changes, electrolytic contamination, and mechanical handling, Marathon said. Bulletin No. 119, available from the chemical division in Rothschild, describes the "Marasperses," the manner in which they function, and the advantages inherent in their use.

Carbide Appoints Clarke To Fine Chemicals Post

De France Clarke, jr., has been appointed product manager for fine chemicals of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, it has been announced by H. B. McClure, executive vice-president of the company. In his new position, Mr. Clarke will be responsible for the market development of certain nitrogen, chlorine, and sulphur compounds, as well as intermediates for the pharmaceutical and rubber chemical industries.

Mr. Clarke joined the company in 1940, and was assigned to Carbide & Carbon's fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He later served as technical representative in the New England area for the Boston district sales office, and then moved to the fine chemicals division, where he assisted with the market development of the company's aryl chemicals as well as the new coal hydrogenation products.

Coumarin Replacement Product Is Announced by Dodge & Olcott

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced that it has developed a new product, "Dolcourin," as a replacement for coumarin. The product contains no coumarin or coumarin derivatives and is suggested for use in any formula in which coumarin or tonka had been used. Various producers of coumarin withdrew their product for food use from the market recently when pharmacological research raised a question regarding its safety. (OPD, 5/25/53).

American Alcolac Office Moved

American Alcolac Corporation has announced the removal of its New York offices to larger quarters at suite 7810, Empire State Building. The telephone number is OXford 5-2482.

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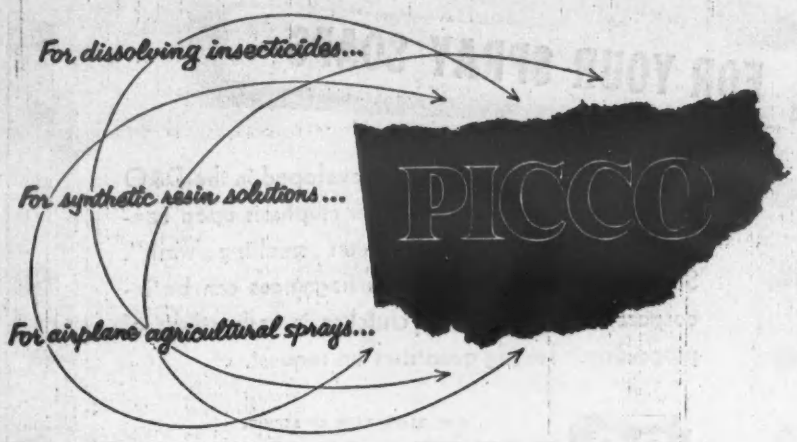

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Protective Coatings Materials

Blue and white lead sulphates increased ¾c. last week, as did the straight white lead silicate pigment. The core type white lead silicate and lead carbonate were unchanged last week since they followed the upward trend of pig lead at the end of May. Lead oxides were also steady.

The changes in lead sulphate precipitated an increase for leaded grades of zinc oxide. The 35 percent leaded grade went up ¼ cent, while 50 percent advanced ⅜ cent creating a spread between the prices of these two grades once more. Changes in orange grades of shellac followed the upturn in the Calcutta market. Lemon No. 1 came up 3 cents, lemon No. 2 advanced 3 cents, superfine increased 4 cents, and TN was up 3 cents per pound.

Demand for lead pigments was said to be reasonably good. Consumer inventories have not been allowed to build up, so the improvement in the weather was directly reflected in sales.

Demand for ordinary lithopone continued steady. Rubber latex paints have held activity in this market up to substantially the same levels. Prices were steady. Titanium dioxide prices remained unchanged. Demand was reported a little better this month than May sales. A source stated that the general trend was still towards expansion of demand.

Demand for zinc oxide held steady to a good level. The price increases were in leaded grades only. Lead-free and the French process green, white, and red seals held steady.

The market picture of the synthetic resins was relatively unchanged. Some sources felt that the summer slowdown was beginning to become evident. Other producers state that there has been no fall off in buying yet.

The labor dispute at one producer's plant was still in progress late last week, (at press-time). Demand was said to be high for melamines, good for urea-formaldehydes, coumarone-indenes, and strong for alkyds. Natural resins were slow. Casein was unchanged.

Market Trends

Advanced

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
white, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 3c. per lb.
lemon No. 2, 3c. per lb.
superfine, 4c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, leaded 35%, ¼c. per lb.
leaded 50%, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
90.21	90.20	89.85	87.80

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste, Powder — Producer net shipments of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste in April totaled 3,666,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. In comparison, net shipments in March totaled 4,360,000 pounds, and shipments during April 1952 came to 4,313,000 pounds.

The cumulative total for the period from January through April is running ahead of 1952 shipments, the totals being 16,066,000 pounds and 14,862,000 pounds respectively.

Lead, Blue, Basic Sulphate—Recent advances in pig lead were finally reflected in the schedules for various lead pigments other than the oxides. The advance for blue lead amounted to ¾c. per pound. Current quotations were at 14¾c. per pound in carlots, and 15¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead Pigments—There were no changes in pig lead prices last week, thus there was no price activity in the lead oxides. Advances were noted in blue and white lead sulphates, and in the straight silicate type pigment. White lead carbonate and the core type silicate of white lead were unchanged from their previous schedules since adjustments had already been made for these materials.

Producers said that demand for lead pigments has been fairly good. Buyers have not been stocking up any material. Hence, the reasonably good weather we have experienced lately was directly reflected in sales.

Lead, White, Basic Silicate—Price advances in pig lead during the past few weeks brought schedules for the straight silicate type material up ¾c. per pound. The core type pigment was unchanged, inasmuch as it increased with the carbonate late in May.

The current range between the silicate core white lead pigment and the straight silicate was quoted at 15¼c. to 17¾c. per pound in carlots, and 16¼c. to 18¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead, White, Basic Sulphate—An increase of ¾c. per pound was effected in the schedules for this pigment following the recent advances of lead metal. Producers were currently quoting 14¾c. per pound in carlots, and 15¾c. per pound in less than carlots for this material.

Lithopone—The market for this material has not changed significantly in the past month or so. Demand was at a reasonably good level. A decrease in use of this pigment in some directions has been fairly well compensated for by a boost in the market received from rubber latex paints.

Prices have remained unchanged from their previous quotations. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current demand. Producers did not anticipate any radical change in this market in the near future.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdated, C.P.—Production of this pigment in March was set at 329 short tons by the Bureau of Census' production report. In comparison, producers put out 365 tons in February and 234 tons in March 1952.

Titanium Dioxide—Price schedules of this important pigment were unchanged. Producers said that demand was fluctuating from month to month as consumers needed supplies. Buyers were not particularly eager to hold inventories themselves, as was generally characteristic of the entire industry over the past several months. When several consumers found that they needed replacements at the same time, the sales pictures took an upward turn for producers. Whereas, activity quieted down if none of the customers happened to need TiO_2 in one period. The general trend was towards expansion of demand when the fluctuations were disregarded, a source added.

In the manner just described, April was an excellent sales month, and May was a bit slower. Now June seems to be turning out rather well, it was said. However, it was not expected to top April levels.

Zinc Oxide—An advance in leaded grades of zinc oxide followed the revisions of lead sulphate, which in turn stemmed from the recent increases of pig lead prices. In the revisions, 35 percent leaded came up ¼c. to 14¼c. per pound in carlots, and 15¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

The 50 percent leaded grade was advanced ⅜c. per pound to become 14⅜c. per pound in carlots, and 15⅜c. per pound in less than carlots. No changes were noted in the schedules for lead-free material or the green, red, or white seal grades.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in April, compared with March:—

	April	*March
Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	$79,519,000	$71,487,000
Industrial sales, total	51,595,000	49,645,000
Paint and varnish	38,687,000	36,979,000
Lacquer	12,908,000	12,666,000
Total sales	$131,114,000	$121,132,000
Calendar total, 1953— January-April	$466,151,000	

*Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—March production of this plasticizer was 2,093,238 pounds, as against 1,756,649 pounds in February, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Diethyl Phthalate—Production of this plasticizer in March totaled 1,053,465 pounds, as against 1,044,139 pounds produced in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Dioctyl Phthalates—March output of di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates amounted to 7,807,189 pounds, compared with February output of 7,259,157 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The overall demand picture was relatively unchanged in the past week. Some sources stated they were beginning

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

to see a few signs that activity was tending towards a slow down with the coming of summer months. On the other hand, some producers stated that they have not had any concrete evidence of a decrease in buying. A supplier said that business was still surprisingly good. Industrial demand for alkyds was quite strong. Prices remained at the old levels. One producer has already announced its third quarter schedules which substantially kept prices unchanged except for revisions in a few drum prices. Another source stated that there was some expectation that more producers would adjust their schedules to take care of increased container costs. However, no further announcements were reported yet.

The long labor strike at one producer's plant was still in progress late last week. There were no expectations or predictions as to when the controversy would be ended. The dispute has not materially affected the market for these resins, largely because of the overall capacity of producers. A shortage of phthalic anhydride was hurting some resin producers, however.

Coumarone-indenes—A producer reported that the pressure on these resins has reduced a bit lately. Thus, the current market was in a comfortable position. Demand remained good. Supplies were adequate to take care of the call. Prices were steady. No changes in the schedules were anticipated.

Melamines—Demand for these resins was reportedly high. The fact that one producer's facilities have been shutdown for more than two and one half months obscured the picture of this market. There are only a few producers of this resin, thus the proportionate load increase on the remaining producers is a little larger than it would be in another market with many sources of supply.

Urea-formaldehydes—Demand for coating resins was firm. A precise picture of the conditions and tendencies of this market was obscured by the fact that a large producer has been shutdown by labor difficulties. With one large source out of the market, demand was spread out among other producers, each noticing increased call.

An increase in interest has been seen from adhesives. Producers said that the price cutting which had been prevalent in these adhesives has subsided. It was added that many adhesives producers were still operating at the break-even-point, or barely above. The problem here seems to lie in the fact that there are so many sources in the field, it was said.

Natural Resins

The market for natural gums has not changed to any great extent in the past several months. Demand was relatively quiet. Some buying was being done, but incoming calls were intermittent. Consumers bought the materials as they needed them. There has not been much purchasing for advance requirements except where the consumer was a large buyer and normally bought in sizable lots. Even then, orders were not for deliveries as far ahead as they used to be. Prices remained firm at their old levels. Importers said that none of the prices were in a weak condition.

Supplies were sufficient to take care of current needs. The "long" supplies have disappeared, but present stockpiles were enough to prevent any shortages.

Shellac—Orange shellac prices went up last week, following the advances of the Calcutta market. Lemon No. 1 went up 3c. to a range of 33c. to 35c. per pound in bags. Lemon No. 2 was increased 3c. to a 31c. to 33c. per pound range. Superfine, up 4c., became 30c. to 31c. per pound in 10-bag lots. TN also advanced 3c. per pound to a range of 28c. to 30c. per pound in 10-bag lots. No changes were reported for bleached grades.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Importers said that there was fairly good activity in this market in the past week. Most of the present buying was for August and some sales were for September deliveries. Prices held substantially to the same levels of preceding weeks. However, there were a few signs of a softening of quotations for Argentine casein. The overall range of prices was still within 16c. to 17½c. per pound, but most of the present activity fell in the 16c. to 16½c. per pound. At least one large sale was reported below 16c., but this did not represent the regular market figure.

An importer said that some Argentine material has been moving to European countries and Japan, which were thought to be part of an effort to reduce stocks in Argentina. The tonnage has been relatively small so far. French casein was offered at 2½c. to 3c. per pound higher than Argentine, with deliveries in September, it was said.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

Drums—	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	$7.30	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	$7.30
WG	7.45	$7.38	$7.33	...	7.40
WW	7.59	7.49	7.53‡	...	7.53‡
Bags—					
I	7.17	...	...	...	...
K	7.17	...	...	$7.17	...
N	...	...	...	7.15	...
WG	...	...	...	7.24	...

Sales, USDA

250* 307* 720* 472* 459*

Tankcar Sales, USDA

(per 100 lbs., for week ended June 12)

K $7.00, M $7.00-$7.05, N $7.00-$7.05, WG $7.05-$7.075; 1,810*.

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N $8.30, WG $8.35, WW $8.50.

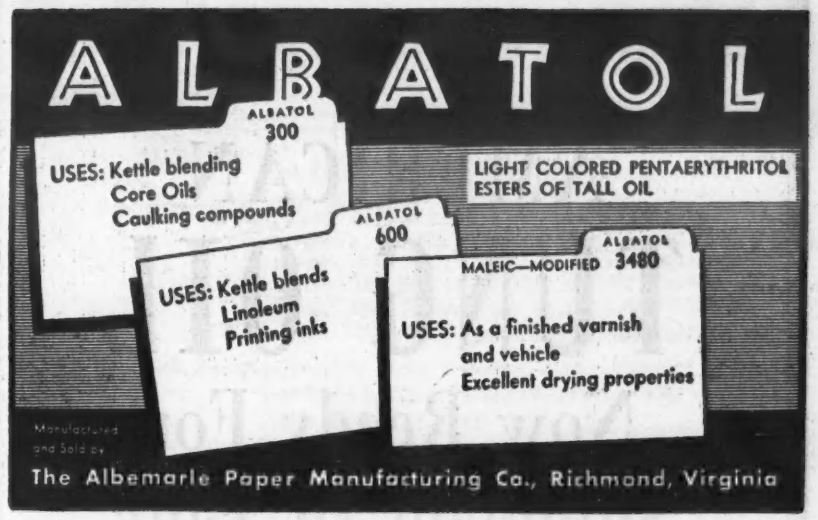
Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5025†	...	...	.50†	.5025†
Sales	10,000¶	...	...	13,720¶	9,500¶

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 58½c., l.c.l. 69½c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.



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Little "short-in-the-saddle" likes his colors dashing, and he gives his rocking mount a beating. That's why its painted hide has to be tough.

In coatings like these TITANOX white pigments play an important part . . . whether Junior's preference is bay, dapple gray or roan. And if he should leave his steed outdoors, the chalking resistant TITANOX pigments will help protect its hide from the weather.

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A new solvent and intermediate, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, is now available in limited quantities from General Aniline & Film Corporation's development program on high pressure acetylene derivatives. The product is a selective solvent for use in gas streams. It is capable of dissolving thirty-nine times its volume of acetylene at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. It is also a solvent for a number of resins including those ordinarily difficult to dissolve, such as, acrylonitrile, ethyl cellulose, polyethylene, polystyrene, and nylon molding powder. Technical information and samples may be obtained by writing to the commercial development department of General Aniline at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

Monsanto Chemical Company Offering New Phenolic Resin

Availability of a new phenolic resin which is said to combine the two properties most sought after in a binder for granulated wood—high flow and fast cure—was announced last week by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastic division, Springfield, Mass.

The new product, "Resinox 743," is reportedly finely divided and non-lumping, and is characterized by its high flow which, Monsanto says, is evident even at the initial application of heat and pressure. Fast cure is another important advantage claimed for the new Monsanto resin.

Adhesive Development Reported By American Resinous Chemicals

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced a new emulsion adhesive said to possess many unusual properties. Strong heat-resistant bonds to paper, fabric, leather and many other surfaces are provided with "ARCCO 1294-31L," an ideal adhesive for users who do not have curing temperatures available, the company said. Mild heat may be used to promote bond formation but is not essential. The adhesive is being used for bonding abrasive papers and fabrics to buffing wheels, as well as for cementing a variety of materials such as leather, fabrics, paper, wood and metal.

Dow Plastics Sales Position In Cleveland Goes to Gow

Thomas M. Gow has been named supervisor of plastics sales for the Cleveland, Ohio, area of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Mr. Gow, formerly assistant to the head of coatings sales section at Midland, will transfer immediately to the Cleveland office. M. H. P. Morand, of the Chicago office, will succeed Mr. Gow. The assignment of two new coatings salesmen has also been announced. They are William I. Wilson, who has been assigned to the Chicago office, and Jack C. Baumgartner who goes to St. Louis, Mo.

Foote Mineral Adds Evans

Ted Evans has been added to the Sunbright, Va., staff of the Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as mining superintendent. Mr. Evans' background in mining activities includes employment with National Gypsum Company as a mining supervisor and as a service engineer with Hercules Powder Company.

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Sun Paint Group Head

Alvin S. Baer has been appointed chairman of the paint group of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Baer had served as vice-president and director of A. C. Horn Company, a Sun affiliate. Mr. Baer will continue to make his headquarters in Long Island City and will supervise the operation of the following companies in the paint group:—A. C. Horn Company, contracting division of A. C. Horn Corporation; products finishing division of Hudson Paint & Varnish, Inc.; A. C. Horn Company, Ltd., and A. C. Horn Company of Texas.

Owens-Illinois Publicity Operations in Single Unit

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced the consolidation of all its publicity operations into a single unit within the public relations department. Previously, the public relations department handled all publicity except that on products of the glass container division, which was prepared by a division staff.

In the new organization Joseph M. McGarry, as press relations manager, will supervise the preparation and release of all publicity and will be immediately responsible for the corporation's press relations. He will report to E. D. Dodd, public relations director. Kenneth A. Hamel, as product publicity manager, will supervise the product publicity of all operating units of the company and will be responsible to Mr. McGarry.

Nat'l Gypsum Announces Engineering Dept. Changes

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced several changes in its engineering department due to engineering and construction activities involved in the company's expansion program. Walter H. Wetzel, chief mechanical engineer, will have the additional responsibility of coordinating design and construction work. Special engineering assignments will be handled by Walter A. Schmidt. Peter Badame has been promoted to the post of field construction superintendent in charge of all construction work, and Walter V. Sulkowski has been made chief draftsman.

G-E Unit Names Giegold

William C. Giegold has been appointed supervisor of manufacturing engineering at the phenolic products plant of the General Electric Company's chemical division, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Giegold joined General Electric in 1947. In 1950 he was transferred to the Schenectady, N. Y., alkyd resin plant as a process engineer and later took a similar position at General Electric's Anaheim, Calif., alkyd resin plant where he remained until his present assignment.

Furnace Black Bulletin Available

Witco "Continex FEF" (fast extrusion black) in natural and chemical rubbers in now available upon request from Witco Chemical Company, New York, it has been announced. Published in standard and metric system versions, a new bulletin covers the properties of "Continex FEF," as compared with competitive FEF blacks, in natural rubber, regular GR-S, low temperature GR-S, butyl, Hycar, and neoprene (types GN and W). Copies of either the standard 53-5 or metric system version 53-6 are available from Witco at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

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"Rex-N-Lac," a fast-drying enamel especially formulated for coating or decorating polystyrene, can be obtained in a wide choice of bright colors, it has been announced by Schwartz Chemical Company, New York. In addition to its expanded line of fifteen transparent and opaque stock colors, the firm will custom-mix to meet the exact color requirements of polystyrene fabricators. The high-gloss enamel is also available in clear and white.

"Rez-N-Lac" can be applied by spray or brush. The enamel is said to contain a substance which alters the polarity of the polystyrene surface so that complete and permanent adhesion results. Because of the mild solvents used, it will not craze or soften even the thinnest polystyrene sections, according to Schwartz.

Marine Oils Output Decline Seen This Year in Norway

Norway's production of marine oils in 1953 is expected to approximate 255,000 short tons, a drop of 23 percent from the 330,000-ton output of last year, reports George J. Dietz, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, Oslo. The decrease forecast for this year is mainly due to a decline in Norway's Antarctic production of whale and sperm oil, although a reduction also is expected in herring oil. Norway also produces about 3,000 tons of lard, small quantities of other animal fats, and some seal oil. There is no domestic production of oilseeds.

Whale and sperm oil output in 1953 is forecast at 147,900 and 5,950 tons, respectively, against 192,480 and 22,450 tons last year. The decline in Antarctic output, which constitutes all but about 10,000 tons of the total output, can be associated with the transfer of three Norwegian factory ships to more profitable tanker operation.

Total Whale Oil Output Sold

The total commercial production of whale oil this season has now been sold. The average price obtained was £71-10-0 per long ton ($178.75 per short ton) compared with £82-0-0 ($205) last year. Distribution of the 1952-53 whale oil output was approximately as follows:—Direct exports—United Kingdom, 52,640 tons; Sweden, 5,600; Western Germany, 23,740; Denmark, 11,200; Belgium, 3,700; Netherlands, 14,560, and France, 8,960 tons; for processing and domestic consumption—25,760 tons.

Herring oil output for 1953 is expected to decline to around 70,000 tons as compared with 84,380 tons in 1952. Stocks are said to be nearly exhausted. The export price for semi-processed herring oil until recently was 125 Kroner per 100 kilograms ($159 per short ton), but has now risen to 140 Kr. ($178). In 1952, Norway exported 13,729 tons of crude herring oil.

Fishliver Oils Production in '52

The 1952 output of fish liver oils has been estimated roughly at 31,000 tons compared with 35,000 tons the preceding year. Cod fishing operations so far this year were reported to be reasonably good. English importers have taken a considerable quantity of hardened cod-liver oil for use by the baking industry. Also, some polymerized cod liver oil has been shipped to England and the Mediterranean countries for use as canning oil. Exports of all kinds of fish liver oils in 1952 totaled 23,130 tons against 30,000 tons in 1951.

Trigg Foundation Grants 4 More Paint Scholarships

The board of trustees of the Ernest T. Trigg Foundation has announced the approval of four more scholarships for the paint chemistry course conducted at the North Dakota School of Agriculture, Fargo, N. D. The scholarships start with the 1953 fall term.

The three students holding the initial scholarships granted by the foundation graduated with high honors this spring. Selection of the students for the new scholarships will be made by Dr. Wouter Bosch, chairman of the school. Applications for the schalarships should be sent directly to Dr. Bosch, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Monomer-Polymer Issues Price List

Monomer-Polymer, Inc., Leominster, Mass., has issued a new price list on its research monomers and polymers. Copies are available on request to the company.

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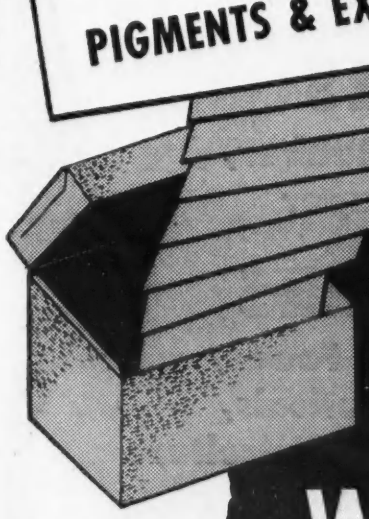

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Milk Solids Distribution Plans Outlined by USDA

The Department of Agriculture has announced that up to 25,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids, acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the dairy price support program, will be distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs, charitable institutions, and other eligible outlets. The distribution program is planned for the remainder of 1953 and the first six months of 1954.

On June 1, the CCC stocks of nonfat d milk solids totaled approximately 283,000,000 pounds. This represents about six-sevenths of the nonfat dry milk solids acquired since April 1, 1952. One hundred million pounds of nonfat dry milk solids included in the June 1 inventory are being made available for donation under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The major part of this quantity will be for foreign relief and will begin to move within the next few weeks. Other disposals of nonfat dry milk from CCC stocks acquired since April 1, 1952, include sales of 31,100,000 pounds for export, 5,300,000 pounds to the army, and distribution of 10,900,000 pounds in a previous section 32 program.

AFCA Elects John Whittle

John A. Whittle, jr., manager of the government sales division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected for a four-year term to the board of directors of the Armed Forces Communications Association. Mr. Whittle has been president of the Rochester, N. Y., chapter of AFCA during the past year.

Hooker Electrochemical Assigns Five in Sales

Hooker Electrochemical Company has announced the appointment of five men to new positions in the sales department at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Frederick W. Bonacker, jr., and Gregory J. Perreault will handle technical correspondence in the technical service office. Victor M. Morgan and Julian J. Boyce have been transferred to the product scheduling office, while Joseph A. Lenahan has been transferred to sales records.

Mr. Bonacker has been with Hooker since 1950 as a chemical engineer in process study and operations and since June, 1952, has been in the sales department. Mr. Perreault since last December has been in process study at Hooker as a chemical engineer and group leader. Mr. Morgan has been with Hooker since 1950 as a chemical engineer in process study and was later transferred to the Chemical Corps plant operated by Hooker as a process foreman and then as maintenance engineer.

Mr. Boyce has been with Hooker since 1950, first as a chemical engineer in process study, then as a process foreman and later assistant maintenance engineer in the Chemical Corps plant. Mr. Lenahan has been employed by Hooker since 1951 as a chemical engineer in process study and in operations.

Trade Briefs

Illinois Institute of Technology has appointed Dr. Ralph E. Beck director of the chemical engineering department.

Permacel Tape Corporation has named Andrew J. Percival director of industrial relations.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market was easier last week and prices were fractionally lower. Buying interest was restricted to immediate requirements, except soybean oil which was fairly active on a scale downward. Cottonseed oil was unchanged and nominal, despite limited supplies of free oil. Corn oil was easy, and peanut oil also closed lower.

Coconut oil continued irregular, but rallied, advancing fractionally for prompt shipment. Copra also became firmer and net losses were reduced to $7.50 per ton.

Tallow and greases also were unsettled, declining slightly as a result of continued slow domestic demand and slackening of export business.

Crushers reduced quotations of linseed oil ½ cent per pound, but the market remained weak and further price concessions were available for tankcar business. Other drying oil also continued inactive. Tung and oiticica oils were quoted nominally and could have been shaded for carlot quantities. Dehydrated castor oil was quiet and maintained at the recent reduction of 1 cent per pound. Brazilian castor oil was easier and fractionally lower.

Oilmeals were in light request chiefly for immediate requirements. Government held cottonseed meal was quotably unchanged, with consumers taking limited quantities for actual needs, preferring to wait until July 1 for a possible reduction in the government price schedule. Peanut meal was weaker and cut $2 per ton. Linseed meal declined $1 per ton.

Scarcity of carnauba wax on the spot continued to feature this market. Consuming demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs, but prices were firmly maintained for all grades, reflecting the strength of shipments from Brazil. Yellow wax became tighter on spot and quotations were raised 2 cents per pound, and No. 3 refined was up 1 cent. Crude African beeswax was unchanged, while Central American and Chilean were reduced 1 cent per pound.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market was unchanged and steady at the recent decline of 1c. per pound. Demand was reported fair for prompt needs. Brazilian oil was unsettled and nominal at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was unsettled, but closed firmer, advancing to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June shipment while futures were lower. July shipment was reported sold at 11¾c. and August, 11½c., same basis. The New York market was dull and nominal at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra—Shipments were weak early but closed steadier. Net declines were reduced to $7.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was sold at $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil unsettled and fractionally lower. Sales took place at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Light trading in refined was reported at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was still affected by lack of official news of the new support program for the 1953 crop. Market was irregular and liquidation in July delivery resulted in moderate declines, while trading in new crop months was limited and prices were comparatively steady. Speculative interest continued on the sidelines, awaiting the announcement of the support program. Lower soybeans affected the market slightly, while sharp fluctuations in grains were overlooked. Consuming demand for cash oil continued quiet. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude cottonseed oil was inactive, but remained steady due to the scarcity of offerings. Sales of occasional tankcars were reported at 15c. per pound in the Valley and 14½c., Texas, mills.

Reports from the State College, Mississippi stated that the number of weevils per acre in infested fields decreased during the past week. Of 653 fields examined in 32 counties, 241 fields where cotton was not yet squaring had weevils present with the average of 129 weevils to the acre, compared with 200 weevils in the week previous. Small bollworms or bollworms moth eggs were found in about one-third of the fields examined in the Delta. This does not seem serious at the present time.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for June 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	156	16.05	15.55	15.80S
September	138	13.94	13.59	13.94S
October	8	13.64	13.35	13.72@13.75
December	61	13.61	13.30	13.62@13.65
March	9	13.42	13.23	13.64@13.70

Total sales, 372 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley. Crude soybean oil 11¼c tankcars, Decatur nearby shipment. Market quiet. Hydraulic cottonseed meal quoted at $62 per ton, sacked Memphis and solvent, $1 less. Demand was light.

Linseed—Quietness prevailed in this market. Quotations for raw oil were reduced ½c. to 14.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.45c., tankcars, New York delivery. Market was still easy and firm bids could have shaded asking prices several points. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts continued active.

Minneapolis.—There was a fair to good buying interest in raw linseed oil for balance of old-crop needs following the ½c. price cut late in the preceding week, crushers reported. There was no new-crop buying as too many uncertainties still loom on the horizon for this year's flaxseed crop. There were no large bookings, crushers said, but there was a fair fill-in business for nearby requirements. Trade was cautious on commitments beyond July-August, waiting to see when the downtrend will end on flaxseed prices. Raw oil was quoted at 14.2c. a pound, bulk, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse basing price was 14.4c. Shipping instructions were at a fair rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pound, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,200,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1	281,430,000	335,100,000

Flaxseed—Market declined with grains, but rallied 5c. per bushel from the low of the week. Seed receipts were heavy. CCC took the bulk of arrivals on default under the loan program.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices rallied the past week, after suffering a sharp break in sympathy with wheat and coarse grains. Cash trading basis was advanced 1c. a bushel but a futures market break pulled bids on No. 1 cash seed to as low as $3.59, before a rally got under way. Receipts of flaxseed, meanwhile, continued heavy—totaling 315 cars as compared to 180 cars the previous week and 131 cars a year ago. As has been the case for the past several months, bulk of the arrivals went to the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) on default under the loan program. A total of 224 cars went to CCC last week. Shipments totaled 29 cars, compared to 4 cars the previous week and 19 cars a year ago. Purchases in the spot cash market were light, amounting to 8 cars and 5,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings on a-to-arrive basis totaled in excess of 25,000 bushels in trucklots and 13 cars.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	335,500	242,900	40,300	44,200
Since Sept. 1	14,897,200	21,847,100	2,825,750	4,515,900

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry lacked snap and the market was more or less nominal. Liquid was nominal at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery. Drums were without change at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, spot delivery, according to quantity.

Olive—Despite quiet trading, edible oil continued on a firm basis. Light stocks on spot were maintained at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot. Inquiry for shipments from Spain and other primary sources was reported slow. Olive foots

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Palm, 1/5c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 1 yellow, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, ref., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, castor, Brazilian, ½c. per lb.
Coconut, ref., 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. 6fth, ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, crude, Central Am., 1c. per lb.
Chilean, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 20, 1952
91.78	92.74	94.81	101.70

(For Current Prices see page 9)

were quiet and nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm—Light trading was reported at 12.20c. per pound, in drums, up ⅛c. for spot delivery, while tankcars were unchanged at 10 50c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—This market was quiet and more or less nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 15¾c. per pound, New York in bond. Business continued slow.

Peanut—Crude oil was lower, selling at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with buyers showing little interest. The government sold peanuts last week for about 6 tankcars of oil, refusing bids for 11 tanks more. Refined oil dropped to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Department of Agriculture has announced principal provisions of the price support program for 1953 crop peanuts. Farm storage and warehouse loans will be available to individual producers and cooperative associations complying with marketing quotas and acre allotments. In loans on farm stored and warehoused stored peanuts CCC will make an allowance for shrinkage and grade loss. This provision will give to producers a larger portion of the 90 percent of parity support price than in 1952 when the shrinkage and grade loss was deducted from the support price. Loans will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1954, to mature May 31 or earlier on demand by CCC. On April 24, the department announced the national average prices of not less than $237.60 per ton. Price support for individual types and grades of peanuts will be announced at a later date.

Soybean—Crude oil market was unsettled with beans and fractionally lower last week. Trading was fairly active, Sales took place at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June shipment; 11⅛c., July; 10¾c., September and 10⅛c., October-December, same basis. Refined salad oil was lower at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, also alkali refined, at 13¾c. and clarified, 13¼c., same basis.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	6	11.55	11.05	11.05@11.15
September	21	10.90	10.65	10.65@10.75
December	8	10.15	10.15	10.05@10.20
March	5	10.40	10.23	10.10B

Total sales, 40 contracts.

Tung—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Prices were merely nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 28¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 27¼c., f.o.b. southern mills. Firm bids could have shaded asking prices. Drums were held at 30c. to 31c. per pound, New York, depending upon quantity.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest confined to actual requirements last week. Market continued unsettled. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 26c. per pound; No. 3, 25.75c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 31.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; dehydrated, unbodied, 29.6c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14c. per pound, midwest; refined, 18.02c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15c. per pound, Valley; 14.625c. per pound, Texas; refined, 18½c. per pound. Linseed, 15.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 19¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 24c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11¼c. per pound; refined, 14.90c. per pound. Tung, 28¼c. per pound, nominal New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—An easier tone prevailed and prices declined ⅛c. per pound, for all grades, except choice white. Trading was quiet for both domestic and export account. Choice white was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3⅜c.; house, 3⅛c. and brown, 2⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Market was lower with grains and off fractionally. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 8¾c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Slow buying interest weakened this market and prices dropped ⅛c. per pound. Business was limited at the lower levels. Export interest slackened appreciably. Bleached fancy was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4c.; special, 3⅞c. and No. 1 3½c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming inquiry was reported slow, and coupled with scarcity of offers from Newfoundland the market was a nominal affair. Oil on spot was unchanged at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, for small lots.

Refined Fish—Trading was limited to moderate quantities for immediate needs. pound and alkali refined at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic coast and Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Demand for fish oil improved last week and 5 to 6 cars of crude tuna oil were sold at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. This represented top grade oil for delivery to eastern points. No Alaskan herring oil production has been reported for the current season. Menhaden oil quotations were nominal, 7c. per pound, Gulf, and East Coast.

Fatty Acids

Consuming demand for fatty acids was reported fairly active in most grades for immediate delivery. Red oil and stearic acid moved in good volume for actual needs, also against former orders. Prices were steady for both materials. Vegetable fatty acids were in good request, especially soybean from the paint trade. Coconut fatty acid was unchanged, but unsettled by the lower cost of the oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The first new crop cottonseed meal has been offered out of the Texas area for June shipment at $54 per ton, bulk. The government is still

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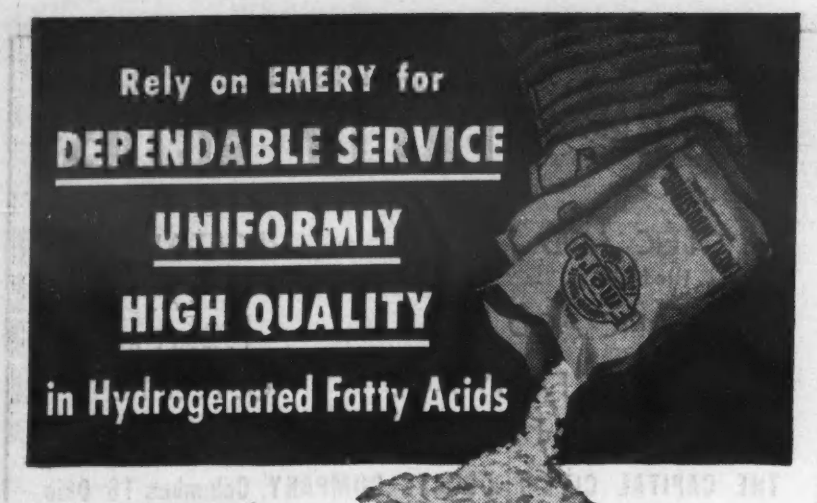

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Light pressed was held at 10½c. per holding stocks of meal throughout the cotton belt, with demand limited. Export business continued fairly active, while domestic buyers are operating in a hand to mouth manner and awaiting government action July 1 on the prevailing price schedule. Government-owned meal 41 percent hydraulic or expeller type was unchanged at $57 per short ton, bulk, f.o.b. Valley area and $59 per ton, Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas. Discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal. The export price on 41 percent sacked meal is $52 per ton delivered f.a.s. South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Linseed Meal—Prices were easier and off another $1 per ton. Demand was slow, and resale meal was offered freely.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices sagged $1 per ton the past week as small production was difficult to move, crushers reported. Resale meal continued to press on the market. Extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment was quoted around $58 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; with July forward at $57 a ton. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was priced at $61 a ton, bulk, for prompt, and at $59 to $60 for July forward. Trade observers said weakness in meal was expected to continue well into the summer as pastures over much of the feed belt were lush.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,500,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1	464,680,000	477,020,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts for crushing to produce approximately 900 tons peanut feed meal in the Southeast. Market was weaker with 45 percent old process quoted at $65 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia area and 45 percent solvent at $62 f.o.b. South Alabama, June-July shipment.

Soybean Meal—Trading in soybean meal has slackened somewhat even though demand for poultry and hog feeds which utilize a large volume of meal continued fairly good. Forty four percent meal was offered at $65 per ton bulk Decatur, June and $66 July shipment. Southeastern production 44 percent meal was quoted at $74 per ton f.o.b. Georgia points, June shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was light and spotty, but refined grades were moving in good volume against former orders. Crude African was unchanged at 47c. to 47½c. per pound, prompt delivery, while Central American was lower at 56c. to 57c. per pound and Central American at 57c. to 58c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Candelilla—Market was quiet, but steady at prevailing prices. Crude was held at 75c. to 77c. per pound and refined, 77c. to 79c. per pound, depending up quantity.

Carnauba—Supplies continued tight and the scarcity on spot and strong Brazilian market kept prices firm. Consuming continued limited to small lots for actual requirements. No. 3 crude ranged from $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, and refined $1.17 to $1.18 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Yellow was firmer and No. 1 was higher at $1.38 to $1.40 per pound, and No. 2, $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Offers for shipment were limited and firm at former levels.

Ouricury—Buying interest was confined to immediate needs. Refined was unchanged at 79c. to 81c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

U. S Stoneware Appoints

Howard Farkas, vice-president and general sales manager of U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced the appointment of Kenneth L. Bullock as assistant sales manager of the process equipment division, with headquarters in the Akron office. Mr. Bullock has had wide experience in chemical processing, having specialized in the field of organic chemicals, and has been engaged in research and development of phenolic and furane resins for application in chemical resistant plant equipment.

Hilton-Davis Names Grant

Grant Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., has been appointed sales representative to the protective coatings industry in the New England states, it has been announced by Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc. The Boston concern will distribute Hilton-Davis' line of flushed and dry colors to manufacturers in the paint and allied fields in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut.

USDA Maps Peanut Price Support Provisions for '53

The Department of Agriculture announced June 17 the principal provisions of the price support program for 1953-crop peanuts. Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans will be available to (1) individual producers who are in compliance with marketing quotas and acreage allotments in effect for 1953-crop peanuts, and (2) cooperative associations whose members are in compliance with marketing quotas and acreage allotments.

In loans on farm-stored peanuts, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make an allowance for shrinkage and grade loss while the peanuts are in storage, and in loans on warehouse-stored peanuts the CCC will absorb the shrinkage and grade loss. The effect of this provision is to reflect to producers a larger portion of the 90 percent of parity support price than in 1952 when the shrinkage and grade loss was deducted by CCC from the support price.

The only deductions from the support price this year will be the regular CCC service fee for making loans, the federal-state inspection fee, and (in the case of loans on warehouse-stored peanuts) warehouse fees other than receiving charges. Loans that are repaid by producers and cooperatives will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent a year. Loans on 1953-crop peanuts will be available to individual producers and to cooperatives from the time of harvest through January 31, 1954, to mature May 31, 1954, or earlier on demand by CCC.

The department announced in April that price support will be available to producers of 1953-crop farmers stock peanuts at a national average level of not less than $237.60 per ton. Price support for individual types and grades of peanuts will be announced at a later date.

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TUBE MILLS: 4—Silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'.

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS: 4—Devine #28, each 20 shelves, 59"x78", each with condenser & pump.

NICKEL KETTLE: 1—400 gal. jack. closed, with condenser & pump.

FILTERS: 1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 72 monel leaves, 2" c.c.; 1—4'6" x6' Feinc, String Discharge; 1—American 6' two disc; 1—Oliver 8' x 12' Rotary, acid resistant.

ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 2-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, 1 with Vandewerp-Manitowoc Recuperator, excellent condition.

1—6'6" I.D. x 12' Rotary Nodulizer or Furnace, ⅝" shell, Timken roller bearing rolls, gear reducer and motor drive, scraper conveyor, feeder, etc.

1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kiln; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers; 1—Vulcan 7' x 120'; 2—Vulcan 8' x 120'.

2—3'x50' Rotary Direct Heat Dryers or Coolers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.

6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.

2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.

5—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 27, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

1—Star 20 disc Bronze Chrome Plated Filter, pump, motor, portable.

1—#2 Sweetland, 23 copper leaves 1½" c.c.

2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48."

1—Day 12000 lb. horizontal jacketed dry MIXER, 1500#, 1250#, 1000#, 600#, 400#, 300# S/S.

1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.

1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.

1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".

15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.

6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.

1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.

1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.

1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

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AUTOCLAVES—2,000 gal., 200 PSI.
BLENDER—310 cu. ft., jacketed.
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CENTRIFUGE—40" Tolhurst, steel.
CLASSIFIER—Dorr, Duplex, DSFH.
COLUMN—6' x 49', 19 bubble cap trays.
COLUMN—6' x 44', 450 PSI.
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CONDENSER—Scraper, Aluminum.
CONVEYOR—Apron, 34' cc., 36".
CONVEYOR—Belt, 18" & 32".
CONVEYOR—Screw, 16" SS.
DIGESTER—3900 gal., jk'td. ASME.
DRYER—Conveyor, 24" x 28'9".
DRYER—Conveyor, 6'6" x 43", 4 belts.
DRYER—Drum, 5' x 6' Atmos.
DRYER—Drum, 24" x 20" SS.
DRYER—Roto-Louvre, 502-20.
DRYER—Vac., Stokes 59AB.
DRYER—Louisville, 6' x 35' steam tube.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, all sizes.
FILTER—Press, 36" CI 36 chambers.
FILTER—Vac., 8' x 12' Feinc.
FILTER—Rotary, 8' x 10' Oliver.
FILTER—Rotary, 11'6" x 18' Oliver.
FILTER—#12 Sweetland.
FURNACE—Rotary, Bruckner.
HEAT EXCHANGER—1035 sq. ft., 4 pass, 250 PSI.
HEAT EXCHANGER—5,740 sq. ft., chrome-moly.
KETTLE—400 gal. Pfaudler.
KILN—8' x 125' x ¾".
KILN—7' x 160' x ⅜".
KILN—604-24 SS Roto-Louvre.
KILN—502-20 Roto-Louvre.
KILN—4' x 30' x ⅜".
KILN—310-16 Roto-Louvre.
KOMBINATOR—Flowmaster K200, Stainless Steel.
MILLS—Ball, 6' x 8'.
MILL—Raymond, 50", 5 roll.
MIXER—L. B. 2' x 12', Pug.
MIXER—3900 gal., jacketed.
MIXER—Powder, 2190 cu. ft.
MIXER—Paddle, 140 cu. ft.
REACTOR—3000 gal., SS clad.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft., 40 PSI.
SCREENS—4' x 10' Tyler.
STILL—Copper, 600 gal.
STILL—Cast iron, 1500 gal.
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TANK—12000 gal., 8' x 32'.
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1—Hersey 3' x 26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes B82 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
2—Eimco 4' x 5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Baker Perkins 300 gallon Double Arm, Jacketed Vacuum Mixers.
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1—Steel Storage Tank, 10' x 50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Raymond 3-roll High Side Mill, complete.
1—Link Belt steel 3'10" x 14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" cast iron Filter Press P&F, 46 chambers, closed delivery.
3—Sharples P16 Monel & Stainless Steel, Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.

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HORMONE EXTRACTION PLANT
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4—Buflavak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20—42" x 42" shelves with condensers and vacuum pumps.
1—Pfaudler 1000 gallon, closed, glass-lined Tank.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Vacuum Stills with condensers and receivers.
1—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 50 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Kettle.
2—Pfaudler 20 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Stills.
1—Glascote 10 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Still.
2—Monel 20 gallon, jacketed Stills with tubular condensers.
1—Copper 35 gallon Still.
1—Nash TS8 two-stage Vacuum Pump.
1—Premier UB6 Stainless Steel Colloid Mill.

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3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; 50 HP motor.

1—Double Drum Dryer, 22"x38".

3—Side Entering Stainless Steel Lightnin Mixers, 15 HP.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.

1—23 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Rotating Blenders.

1—Stokes RDS-3 rotary 16-punch pellet presses, slotted head.

1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

CHEMICAL PLANT

2—St. St. Jktd. Agit. Kettles, 450 gal.

3—St. St. Vacuum Tanks, 260 gal.

6—St. St. Tanks, 15, 100, 150, 200 gal., 3/16" thick.

1—St. St. Exchanger, 23 sq. ft.

1—St. St. Column 8" D x 26' H.

3—Adams St. St. Filters.

3—Worthite Pumps.

2—Shriver St. St. Diaphragm Pumps.

2—International St. St. Disc Filters, #3 & #5.

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AT MARION, IND. (Patrick Henry Brewery): 12 welded steel tanks, 10,500, 11,300 and 12,700 gal. sizes; 10"x10" 82-ton Ammonia Compressor, with 75 HP motor; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery; many other items.

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3—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

3—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

10—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 236, 190, 40, 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

6—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-DH, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

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BLENDER—Rotary Stainless steel, 5x5'.
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CENTRIFUGE—26". A.T.&M. Suspended.
CENTRIFUGE — Sharples Super, New, Vapor Tight Head, M12B14-Ixy52, 2HP Exp. pf.

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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
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100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
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1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
200 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
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1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Anderson RB Expelier 20 HP Motor.
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3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor. HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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Dryer: Roto Louvre 5x20' monel metal.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Filter: Eimco rotary vacuum, st. steel.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
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Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
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1—Ball & Jewell #0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. "Unused".

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

4—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20' with all auxiliary equipment.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto-Louvre Dryer, #310-16.

1—Oliver Rotary Steel Continuous Filter, 11'6" x 14'.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 30 Chambers.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter Model #140-36.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model #C-27.

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Distillation Unit with Stainless Steel 60 sq. ft. Condenser & Stainless Steel Receiver.

1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.

1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter, 12-16" Leaves, 28 sq. ft.

1—Stewart Bolling 2-Roll Laboratory Rubber Mill, 6" x 12".

3—J. H. Day #30 Imperial Jacketed Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixers, 75 gals. working capacity.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

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3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes.
3895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'.
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils; barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories.
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils; heat exchanger.
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour.
E12-161—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C. I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, etc., 75 and 100 sq. ft. each.
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3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259G5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
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V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—HI Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizntal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6"x 12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x46"; 3 way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
36.J L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Fusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 14"x20".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x58".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 36" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppler Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
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3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x61¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x24"x78".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.

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3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-102—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP.
M10-206—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
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3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A3-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 40 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x14"; requires 15 HP.
3277—Robinson 36" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors.

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M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x3'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
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3—New Drum Rollers.
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10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
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4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
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N. E. Lehman 3 and 5 Roll Mills.
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S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.
Stokes 2 Tube Filler, Closer.
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Stokes High Vacuum pumps, 212C, unused, water-cooled. 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only a few left. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

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Copper vacuum pan 500 gal., with pump. 2—1200 gal. vertical open top stainless steel tanks, 1—1000 gal. horizontal, stainless steel tank, good for full vacuum, shell jacketed: 1—80 gal., 1—200 gal. stainless steel jacketed kettles with motors and agitators. L. E. Glick & Co., 626 Broadway, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

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Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels For 38 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co. Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38 N. Y.

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Sell Now! Markets declining. Confidential services offered for disposal of raw material inventories, factory output, over-production; also by-products and residues; equipment. OPD 884.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist: Complete charge small B'klyn lacquer & paint plant, expd. leather auto, wood lacquers, paints, varnishes. We use dispersed raw materials; no cooking or grinding; make and color match present batches; state exp., salary; confidential. OPD 902.

Wanted man with experimental engineering ability to test and develop new items and maintain quality control for fast selling well established mechanical paint dispenser. OPD 906.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Paint Chemist, under 30 years, experienced in formulation Excellent opportunity in national marine paint company located in metropolitan New York area Secure financial future assured. Write in longhand, giving education, experience, and personal history. (Our employees know of this ad.). Address: OPD 889.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Salesman, 27, two years chemical field. Recent experience technical selling industrial chemicals. No degree in chemistry. Ambitious and quick to learn. Seeks sales opening offering future. Owns car. Can travel or relocate. Metropolitan N. Y. or New Jersey manufacturer preferred. OPD 901.

Plant manager and technical director, 7 years manufacturing fatty acid compounds, desires responsible position in sales or production. Now located in east but prefers west coast. Graduate chemist, age 38, married, two children, 17 years' diversified experience in chemical industry. OPD 907

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131—Hills McCanna Glass Lined 1" Flange Type Bodies.
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Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Exports Higher in 1952

Palm oil and palm kernel exports during 1952 from the major producing areas of the world increased substantially from 1951 and from the prewar and postwar averages, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Shipments, however, failed to reach the record volume traded in 1950.

Palm oil exports are estimated at about 560,000 short tons, an increase of 40,000 tons or 8 percent from 1951, and 23,000 tons or 4 percent from prewar. Last year's tonnage was, however, 11,000 tons less than the high of 1950. The African continent supplied 67 percent of the total palm oil exports, Indonesia 24 percent, and the Federation of Malaya 9 percent.

The increase from 1951 is explained largely by the sharp expansion in exports from Nigeria, the world's leading exporter of palm oil since prewar year, and from Indonesia, which ranks third in importance. Relatively smaller increases occurred in the Belgian Congo, the second ranking source, Angola, and the Islands of Sao Tome and Principe. Congo exports probably were a record high, though official figures are not yet available.

From most of the remaining palm producing countries, exports declined in 1952. Major decreases occurred in the French areas of West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, and in Liberia and Malaya.

Tallow Importing Permits To Be Granted in Mexico

The American Embassy, Mexico City, has been informed by the Director General of Commerce of the Ministry of Economy that permits will be granted during the next few weeks for importing 5,500 short tons of tallow into Mexico. The permits will be granted exclusively to soap manufacturers. It is expected that this quantity, added to the domestic production, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the soap industry for the next two or three months. At the end of ths period, the supply situation will again be considered by the authorities of the Ministry of Economy concerned with this matter, and a decision will be made as to whetheer further imports of tallow are needed.

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Cottonseed Processing Study Results Reported by USDA

The processing of cottonseed by five commercial mills has been systematically examined in research by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, to study the changes that take place in the protein and the pigments as a result of operating variables, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

This information on samples of known processing history is needed in a comprehensive, cooperative research program which is underway to define the processing conditions for all commercial methods that will improve the nutritive value of the meal in the rations of swine and poultry, at the same time as improving oil quality.

W. A. Pons and others at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., analyzed samples of raw meats, cooked meats, meal, and oil from the regular production of hydraulic and screw press mills to obtain data on nitrogen solubility, thiamine and free gossypol contents, material balances of total gossypol, and the distribution of gossypol. The work showed that there are fundamental differences between these two methods of processing, particularly in the distribution of the pigments between the oil and meal. Screw-pressed oil samples investigated contained more gossypol than the hydraulic-pressed samples. Screw-pressed meal samples generally had lower total and free gossypol contents than the hydraulic-pressed samples.

Earlier work had shown that the value of cottonseed meals for unrestricted feeding to poultry and swine can be improved by proper control of processing conditions. Screw-pressed meals produced commercially under certain carefully controlled conditions of cooking and pressing when fed to poultry and swine in unrestricted quantities gave excellent growth rates. The biological value of the protein had not been substantially impaired during processing, and only 0.03 percent gossypol remained in the "free" state, the department said.

Other participators in the cooperative research program include the bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, and Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the National Cottonseed Products Association, state experiment stations, cottonseed oil mills, and several mixed feed manufacturers. The program comprises laboratory research on the chemistry of cottonseed processing, the development of a chemical measure of nutritive value, practical experiments in mills, and feeding experiments.

SCI American Section

—Continued from page 5

Elder, Corn Products Refining Company, New York; L. P. Moore, American Cyanamid Company, New York; Emil Ott, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Raymond Stevens, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; Alex Stewart, National Lead Company, New York, and Harry B. McClure, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company.

Dr. Hitchcock has specialized in chemical research administration. He was associate professor of chemical engineering at the University of Virginia, 1928-36; consulting chemical engineer, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1936-43; and with Quaker Oats Company as manager of sales development and vice-president of that company's chemical department. Currently he is director of research and development of National Dairy Products Corporation, New York, as well as head of its research laboratories.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Sets Up Massachusetts Warehouse

To meet increased demand for "nonfluid oil" in central New England, the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Company, New York, has established new warehouse facilities in Springfield, Mass. Warehousing in Providence, R. I., will be continued.

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also must be sent promptly to the secretary.

Seizure of Samples

The owners or operators also must be apprised of any samples taken by the inspector and in the case of food samples, a copy of the report of analysis also must be furnished the owner or operator. Finally, the bill states that the court at any time after seizure of a shipment of contaminated products up to a reasonable time before trial shall allow any party to a condemnation proceeding to obtain a representative sample of the article seized and a true copy of the analysis on which the proceeding is based.

Insofar as the drug industry is concerned, the filing of inspectors' reports with the owners or operators of drug concerns is not viewed with favor. Industry spokesmen pointed out that leaving of a report by the inspector has the effect of putting the firm on written notice of a condition about which the firm and the inspector may be in disagreement and probably will raise new legal questions that will have to be fought out in the courts.

Sulphur Offshore Legislation

—*Continued from page 3*

of such size and dimensions as the secretary may determine; will be for a period of ten years or so long as sulphur may be produced from the area in paying quantities; will require the payment of a royalty of not less than 10 percent of the value of the sulphur at the wellhead, and will contain rental conditions and such other terms and provisions as the secretary may prescribe in advance of the offering.

The sulphur leases will be issued and granted separate from oil and gas leases and without priority or preference accorded to oil and gas lessees in the same area. The bill contains similar provisions with respect to oil and gas leases, with a limitation of 5,760 acres on the area covered by an oil and gas lease.

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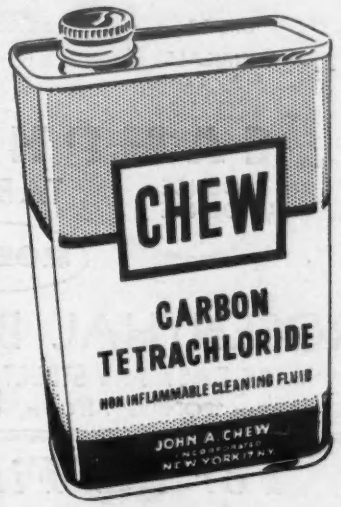

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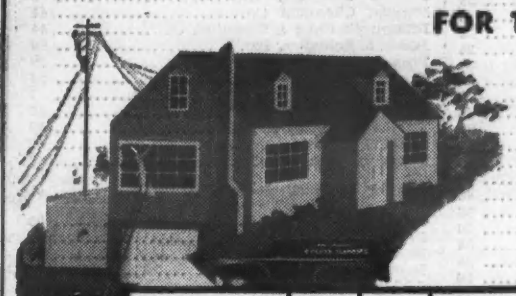

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